

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol I No 224

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

U.S.-USSR Confrontation Growing 'Fiercer' A 1
Seminar on Special Economic Zones Closes A 2
Wang Bingnan Discusses PRC Foreign Relations A 2
[SHIJIE ZHISHI No 19, 1 Oct]

UNITED STATES

XINHUA Commentary Scores U.S. Senate Taiwan Resolution B 1
Report Assesses Impact of Reagan's Japan Visit B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Tokyo Symposium Held on Japan-PRC Relations D 1
Japanese Food Processing Machinery Show Opens D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Ji Pengfei Meets Hong Kong Tourists E 1
PRC-New Zealand Trade Body Meeting Ends E 1

SOUTH ASIA

Gong Dafei Returns From Maldives F 1
Ji Pengfei Meets Pakistan Ulema Delegation F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Swedish Foreign Minister Protests PRC Executions G 1
[Stockholm]
Gu Mu Meets, Fetes West German Economist G 1
PRC Education Delegation Returns from FRG G 1
French Bank Opens Shenzhen Office G 2
Steady Development in Trade With Western Europe G 2
[CHINA DAILY 18 Nov]

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Li Xiannian Sees Off Botswana President I 1
Wan Li Meets Libyan Communications Secretary I 1
Railway Construction Agreement Signed I 1
Wu Xueqian Attends Banquet Marking Iraqi Ties I 2
Fertilizer Mission Ends Morocco Visit I 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HONGQI Urges Unity of Thinking in Party Rectification [No 20, 16 Oct]	K 1
Remove Spiritual Pollution From Ideological Front [HONGQI No 20, 16 Oct]	K 5
ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO Commentator Defends Better Life [17 Nov]	K 9
PLA Department Weeds Out 'Three Types of People' [GUANGMING RIBAO 11 Nov]	K 10
Central Committee Circular Urges Improved Media	K 10
JIEFANGJUN BAO Calls for Combating Liberalism [17 Nov]	K 11
Meeting Held on Spiritual Pollution in Colleges	K 13
HONGQI on Marx' Use of 'Alienation' Concept [No 21, 16 Nov]	K 14
'Legal System' Paper Reports Nationwide Crime Drop	K 18
PRC Colleges Run Short-Term Graduate Programs	K 19
Song Renqiong Meets National Volleyball Team	K 19
Chen Muhua Visits New Products Exhibition	K 20
Yu Qiuli, Others Address Beijing Children	K 20

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Jiangsu CPC Meets on Party Rectification	O 1
Han Peixin Addresses Jiangsu Work Conference	O 2
Wang Fang Speaks on Zhejiang Family Planning	O 2

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Congress Discusses Spiritual Pollution	P 1
Hainan Prefecture Family Planning Work Commended [NANFANG RIBAO 15 Nov]	P 1
Guan Guangfu Speaks at Hubei Education Meeting	P 2
Guan Guangfu Visits Hubei Light Industry Exhibit	P 4
Hunan's Mao Zhiyong Talks on Spiritual Pollution [JINGJI RIBAO 5 Nov]	P 4
Mao Zhiyong Attends Hunan Military Meeting	P 5
RENMIN RIBAO on Hunan County Rectification Work [13 Nov]	P 5

NORTH REGION

Li Ligong Speaks at Shanxi Young Writers Forum	R 1
Shanxi Determined To Eliminate Three Kinds of People	R 1

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang People's Congress Meeting Continues	S 1
Jilin Holds Discipline Inspection Session	S 2
Jilin Commentary on Party Rectification	S 3
Guo Feng Addresses Liaoning Military Forum	S 5
Guo Feng Addresses Liaoning CPC Meeting	S 6
Guo Feng Meets Liaoning Workers in Beijing [LIAONING RIBAO 17 Oct]	S 8

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC Economist Ma Hong Assesses Economic Trends	W 1
World Economic Prospects	W 1
[TA KUNG PAO 6 Nov]	
Sino-Japanese Economic Cooperation	W 3
[TA KUNG PAO 7 Nov]	

U.S.-USSR CONFRONTATION GROWING 'FIERCER'

OW171216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 17 Nov 83

[("Roundup: Severe Winter in Soviet-U.S. Relations" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 17 (XINHUA correspondent Wang Chongjie) -- Severe winter is closing in on Moscow, but the Soviet-U.S. relations seem to be even colder than the weather.

The latest development of affairs between the two superpowers shows that their arms race and all-round confrontation are growing fiercer. The Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, which have lasted for two years, are running into a crisis as the United States is shipping its Pershing II and cruise missiles to Western Europe and the Soviet Union is preparing to install new nuclear missiles in Democratic Germany and Czechoslovakia and take a series of other counter-measures aimed at Western Europe and the United States. While their decade-old Vienna talks on limiting conventional weapons in Central Europe continue to produce no result, the region in question only witnesses a process of constant renewal and increase of such weapons.

In the area of strategic arms, both the United States and the Soviet Union are bent on perfecting the existing systems and developing new ones. The military expenditures of both sides continue to shoot up, despite the fact that either of them has got an arsenal huge enough to destroy the other.

Here in Moscow, you will find that the reality of Soviet-U.S. relationship manifests itself all the time as U.S. policy is always under bitter attack whenever you turn on the radio or television, or thumb through newspapers or magazines. An article in the 16th issue of KOMMUNIST, organ of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, says, "In recent years, Soviet-U.S. relations have gone into a blind lane and are being marred in all areas."

Director of the Institute of the U.S. and Canadian Studies under the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, wrote in the eleventh issue of the monthly THE UNITED STATES that "what is in power in the United States today is a most anti-Soviet and most militarized administration." He charged that it is all the U.S. policies that make the Americans and the Soviets as well put their fingers on the trigger of nuclear missiles. An editorial in Wednesday's IZVESTIYA says the Reagan administration has pushed "the relations between the West and East to the limit, beyond which there is the abyss of nuclear conflict." On the outlook of the Soviet-U.S. relations, Arbatov expected nothing that could be good in these relations at the end of the year or early next year. "Chances are increasing for the breakdown of the Euromissile talks and for the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe. Subsequently, the situation in this most dangerous area in the world would most likely grow seriously acute again."

Soviet political commentator Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin said in an article carried by IZVESTIYA on November 15 that should Reagan enter into the White House for another term of office, there would be another four years of nervousness, conflicts, arms race and staggering on the brink of the abyss of nuclear missiles. He predicted that only at a time when all the factors lead to a new formation of political forces in the United States, could it be possible for the Soviet-U.S. relations to turn into "a new era."

Despite the fact that these are merely Moscow's one-sided remarks with a certain degree of propaganda intent, they, however, are an indication of the grim reality of the Soviet-U.S. relations.

The freezing winter in the Soviet-U.S. relations will obviously not vanish along with the advent of the next spring. Instead, it is more likely to usher in a prolonged period of fiercer arms race and all-round confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States.

SEMINAR ON SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES CLOSES

OW171231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Guangzhou, November 17 (XINHUA) -- An 11-day seminar on the development of special economic zones closed in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, today.

The seminar was sponsored by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the United Nations Center of Transnational Corporations (CTC) and the Economic and Social Development Commission for Asia and the Pacific. CTC experts lectured on the establishment of special economic zones in developing countries, the impact of processing zones for export on developing countries, and the role of transnational companies in exportation of manufactured goods from developing countries. Chinese participants from the special economic zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Shantou in Guangdong Province and Xiamen, Fujian Province, briefed their colleagues on the construction and development of the zones. Twenty-four participants from seven countries in the Asian and the Pacific region visited Shenzhen, where Hong Kong, Macao and foreign investment is being used to develop the special economic zone.

WANG BINGNAN DISCUSSES PRC FOREIGN RELATIONS

HK150839 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 83 pp 7-9

[**"Special Interview"** by reporter Shu Hai: "There Are Bright Prospects for People-to-People Diplomacy -- an Interview with Chairman Wang Bingnan" -- boldface as published]

[Text] Autumn in Beijing is richer in colors and magnificence than spring. On the eve of the joyous National Day festival, I had a special interview with Comrade Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. President Wang has worked in the diplomatic field for many years, has engaged in both government-to-government and people-to-people diplomacy, and is therefore well experienced in this field.

On a fine, breezy, and cool morning, I came to President Wang's residence. It is an ordinary one-story house in which the reception room, which is also used as a study, is not big but is elegantly decorated with a primitive simplicity.

Wang knew the aim of my visit beforehand and he began to talk with great interest before I had time to ask him any questions. He said, "Since I was assigned the job of being in charge of the association, I have been very busy. From January to August this year, our association sent 18 delegations and artistic ensembles to visit 20 countries, and received more than 1,000 foreign guests from more than 30 countries. Through diverse activities, we have established and maintained widespread contact with an increasingly large number of foreign friends. Among these friends are well-known personages of the political, economic, judicial, scientific and technological, cultural, educational, and religious circles, and political leaders such as heads of state, government officials, leaders of political parties, and speakers of parliaments, as well as masses of people at the grassroots, such as workers, peasants, young people, and women.

CAN YOU TELL ME WHAT ARE THE SPECIAL FEATURES IN THE PAST FEW YEARS OF THE WORK RELATED TO EXTERNAL FRIENDSHIP?

Wang said, "Certainly. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country has implemented a policy of enlivening the economy at home and opening up to the outside world. This has created favorable conditions for our association in developing its work related to external friendship and enabled us to make new friends and strengthen old friendships. Hinton, an American, made his first visit to China in the 1940's and took part in the agrarian reform in Zhangzhuang, Shanxi province. Later, he wrote a novel on this theme entitled "Emancipation." This novel has been translated into 15 languages and has been adapted into a play and performed in Britain. During the 1970's he visited Zhangzhuang and learned of the great change in China's rural areas. He later wrote another novel entitled "Deep Plowing." He also made a documentary film about China, which won prizes for best documentary in the United States and in Switzerland. During the past few years, he visited China several times and put forward quite a few concrete proposals for the mechanization and development of agriculture in Zhangzhuang. At present, he is writing a third novel entitled "Spring Begins" to give an account of the change that China has undergone since the smashing of the "gang of four."

Kinkazu Saionji is a Japanese friend familiar to the Chinese people. At the beginning of the 1950's, when there were serious difficulties for the development of the relations between China and Japan, he visited our country (he lived in Beijing for 13 years). He has done a large amount of work to build up links between the Chinese and Japanese people and to develop friendship among the people in the two countries. He was therefore praised as "an ambassador in terms of people-to-people diplomacy." In 1970, when he set out for his journey back to Japan, Premier Zhou invited him to visit China once every year. Since then, he has taken all his family to visit China every year and has spared no effort in promoting the friendship between China and Japan. Not long ago, his son Kazutomo Saionji was elected deputy chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Society and has thus become a backbone of a second generation of activists in promoting the friendship between China and Japan. (Ewens), a well-known Dutch film director, came to China in 1938 to make a documentary entitled "Four Hundred Million Chinese People" to brief the people throughout the world on the Chinese people's war of resistance against Japan. Since the founding of the New China, he has made "Early Spring" and other films to reflect the life and struggle of the Chinese people. His film "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" has already been dubbed into 10 languages and shown in 17 countries. Some foreigners said that this film deepend their understanding of China. A fourth example is (Franck), chairman of the China-Luxembourg Friendship Association. Though he is more than 90 years old, he continues to vigorously bustle about to promote the association's work and recommend influential people in various circles in Luxembourg to visit China. Not long ago, he made nothing of hardship and personally led a delegation to China, his 46th trip.

WHAT ARE THE QUESTIONS ABOUT CHINA IN WHICH FOREIGN FRIENDS ARE MOST INTERESTED AT PRESENT?

Wang replied, "Quite a few foreign friends want to be informed about the state of affairs related to our country's agriculture, industry, education, and employment, and concrete technological problems, such as those related to the structure of methane generating pits, in order to assimilate beneficial experiences for the development of our own countries. An increasingly large number of visiting professional investigation delegations have visited our country. The Lahore Civil Official College is an institute of higher education for training government officials in Pakistan. This college periodically sends delegations to China to carry out various kinds of professional investigations. Thailand has also time and again sent delegations of provincial chief officials and mayors to study the development of our country's local governments. Some friendly European organizations have also sent various delegations to study our country's agriculture, education, and other areas.

OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS, WHAT OTHER NEW SPHERES OF ACTIVITIES HAS THE ASSOCIATION OPENED UP IN ADDITION TO SENDING DELEGATIONS ABROAD AND RECEIVING FOREIGN GUESTS?

Wang drank some cool water from his glass, thought for a while, and said, "Generally, there are the following new spheres:

"1) We have held commemorative and celebration activities. Over the past few years, we have carried out activities to commemorate Lenin, Georgi Dimitrov, Josip Broz Tito, Simon Bolivar, and other revolutionary forerunners, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Rabindranath Tagore, Ivan Sergeyevich Turgenev, Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy, and other men of letters, and Norman Bethune, D.S. Kotni, Agnes Smedley, Anna Louise Strong, Edgar Snow, and other foreign friends who have made great contributions to the Chinese revolution. We have also celebrated the important holidays of some countries. 2) We have taken part in the international activities attended by people in several countries, for example, the conferences on Kampuchea, Namibia, and Pakistan. 3) We have developed various activities to support the people of other countries in their struggle for national liberation and for the safeguarding of their national independence, sovereignty, and just economic interests and for world peace. This year, the Southwest African People's Organization sent a delegation at our invitation on a special visit to our country in order to take part in the "Namibia Day" activities sponsored by our association. 4) We have established sister city relationships with foreign countries. This is a new thing in our association's work. It has opened up a new channel for external exchanges. It is of positive significance in enabling the people of various countries to understand one another and contribute to the development of friendship between the people of various countries. It is also of positive significance in developing cooperation between local governments of different countries and exchanges in all fields between various countries. By the end of last August, 20 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions in our country had already established friendly relationships with 108 prefectures and cities in 19 countries. And 5) we have held people-to-people bilateral talks with foreign countries. Beginning from last year, the people-to-people conferences between China and Japan have begun to be held on a rotational basis in the two countries at irregular intervals. The conferences will be attended by representatives of the two countries who will exchange opinions on a wide range of current international issues and the problems related to their bilateral relationships, and thus facilitate mutual understanding and strengthen friendship. Last August, on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, the association invited 180 young people from various circles in Japan to visit China. These young people held a get-together with Chinese youths in Beijing and later made widespread contacts with youths of nine other cities. This was a fruitful attempt to develop friendly exchanges between the younger generations of the two countries. On 23 October 1978, a Sino-Japanese friendship commune was set up. This commune sent 200 of its members to study agricultural technology in Japan. These members had meals, lived, and worked with Japanese peasants and developed a close friendship with them.

"Besides, from this year, our association has held exhibitions of pictures showing our friendship with foreign people and has begun to publish a journal, YOUSHENG, to report on its activities, publish foreign friends' articles which show concern for China, and report on the state of affairs in other countries. These exhibits and the journal have been well received by the masses of people in our country and by our foreign friends because they serve as tools to promote the mutual understanding and the exchange of information between the Chinese people and people of other countries."

WHAT WAS THE RESPONSE OF THE FOREIGN FRIENDS WHO HAD KNOWN LITTLE OF CHINA, AFTER THEY VISITED CHINA?

Wang replied, "Through what they saw and heard in China, generally speaking, there was marked change in their views on China. Before their visit to China, some Indian guests had some doubts about China, but after their visit, they personally felt that the Chinese people had a sincere friendship for the Indian people. They expressed their view that after they returned to India they would make efforts to promote the development of Sino-Indian friendship. Before their visit, some guests from Western countries thought that there was no democracy in China and the Chinese people were forced to contain their feelings, led a poor life, and were radically xenophobic. After they visited China and had direct contact with the masses of people in various areas, they said that, each day during their visit, they could not help but compare the reality of China with the China they had imagined and found that China in reality was much better. In China, there is a free atmosphere, the people are modest and hospitable, and construction is being carried out everywhere. This shows that the country is stable and prosperous.

"Some of our old friends find it hard to understand some of the policies and practices in China during its current economic readjustment. Through on-the-spot investigations, they become informed about the situation. A certain friend worried that after the implementation of the production responsibility system in our rural areas, it would be impossible to mechanize our agriculture and this would be detrimental to the development of agricultural production. However, he visited a rural area which he had previously visited many times, and found that the mechanized farming and the area of land tilled by machines had grown instead of being reduced and that the peasants were enthusiastic about purchasing farming machines. He now holds that neither the implementation of the responsibility system without mechanization nor mechanization without the implementation of the responsibility system is practicable. The responsibility system gives play to the peasants' initiative, while mechanization can greatly raise labor productivity. If the two are well combined, there will be magnificent prospects for China's rural areas.

"In 1979, Isaac Stern, a well-known American musician, visited China and gave performances. During his visit to China, a film entitled 'From Mao to Mozart' was made. This film caused a sensation when it was shown in the United States, and won an Oscar. After seeing the film, many Americans felt that there had indeed been great changes in China. Thus the film aroused their desire to deepen their understanding of China.

"The more than 100 organizations for friendship with China that are spread over the 5 continents are an important force of friendship. The ranks of people linked with these organizations who advocate friendship with China grow increasingly great day by day. Their friendly activities also deepen, and become increasingly varied and colorful day by day. For example, there are three organizations for friendship with China in Mexico in Latin America. The Mexico-China Friendship Association was set up in 1953. For 30 years, it has overcome many difficulties, has made great efforts to make propaganda about China, has firmly supported China, and has developed in a windswept manner its work related to friendship with China in many areas of the country. The Mexican Universities Circle Association for Friendship with People's China has made unremitting efforts to promote cultural and educational exchanges between Mexico and China. It has held Chinese culture weeks of rich content and fresh forms. It has also sponsored

exhibitions of Chinese woodcuts and of Chinese handicraft products and forums on Chinese problems, and given lectures on Chinese herbal medicine, acupuncture, and Chinese language and cooking classes. All these activities have been well received by the Mexican people.

"In order to support China's four modernizations, the friendly organizations and people have also provided our country, through the channels of the friendship associations, with loans, advanced equipment, and scholarships to train technical personnel for our country and send people to give lectures in our country to raise the management level in our country's enterprises.

"Certainly, there have been some friends who have given well-meaning and sincere advice, pertinent criticism and positive suggestions against some bad practices and shortcomings in our country."

In conclusion, he pointed out, "The work related to friendship with people in other countries that our association has carried out is our kind of people-to-people diplomacy. Our country's older generation of proletarian revolutionaries and state leaders all attached great importance to this work and did a lot of work in this sphere. Chairman Mao talked all night with foreign friends many times. Premier Zhou met countless guests from among foreign people. Comrade Liao Chengzhi, who died not long ago, for several decades spent his energy mainly in developing the work related to people-to-people diplomacy. He made many true friends in Japan and all over the world. Concerning the great significance of the external people-to-people diplomacy, Premier Zhou pointed out that Chairman Mao's diplomatic line was to win over the people, through diplomacy at the higher level, and to place hope on the people. Vice Premier Chen Yi said that our diplomacy is people's diplomacy and it is realized in two forms -- government diplomacy and people-to-people diplomacy. The flexible application of these two forms of diplomacy and the widespread development of people-to-people diplomacy is an invention in the international relationships of the new China. In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang also emphatically pointed out that the Chinese people attached great importance to their friendship with people in other countries and had developed widespread relationships with these people. In the final analysis, only by continuously enhancing the understanding of and strengthening cooperation between people in countries all over the world can there be brought about a guarantee for world development in a direction leading a brightness and progress.

"The tasks for the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries are important and glorious. We wish to make efforts with our friends in countries all over the world to further enhance mutual understanding, to develop friendship and cooperation, to safeguard world peace, and to promote the cause of progress of the human race."

XINHUA COMMENTARY SCORES U.S. SENATE TAIWAN RESOLUTION

OW180743 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 18 Nov 83

["Commentary: Wanton Interference in China's Internal Affairs" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA correspondent Mei Zhenmin) -- The adoption of the resolution on "Taiwan's future" by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Tuesday is another flagrant interference in China's internal affairs and a reflection of the mentality of a handful of U.S. politicians who are unwilling to give up the illusion of turning Taiwan into their unsinkable aircraft carrier.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1715 GMT on 17 November in its version of the Mei Zhenmin commentary on U.S. interference in China's internal affairs, renders the first paragraph as follows: "Taiwan is an inseparable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. It is a certain and unchangeable thing that Taiwan will eventually return to the motherland and that the Taiwan compatriots will surely join the people on the mainland in bringing about the reunification of our motherland. However, in the U.S. ruling clique there are always a handful of persons who are unwilling to 'abandon' the assumption that Taiwan is their unsinkable aircraft carrier. For instance, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently discussed again the so-called 'Taiwan's future' and on 15 November adopted a resolution on 'Taiwan's future.' The resolution is further wanton interference in China's internal affairs."]

The resolution brazenly provides that Taiwan's future should be handled in a manner consistent with the "Taiwan Relations Act" enacted by the U.S. Congress. The Chinese Government has long solemnly declared that in what way Taiwan will return to the embrace of the motherland is entirely China's internal affair and no other country has the right to interfere in them. The notorious "Taiwan Relations Act" passed by the U.S. Congress in 1979 is precisely a serious obstacle to the establishment of a mutual-trust relationship between China and the United States. The fourth article of the act treats China's Taiwan as an independent political entity. This is a grave violation of China's sovereignty. Today the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate once again linked the so-called Taiwan's future resolution with the "Taiwan Relations Act," and openly let chieftains of "The Formosa Association for Public Affairs," an organization for "Taiwan independence," testify before the committee. This is clearly an intention to advocate the "independence" of Taiwan and create "two Chinas."

The resolution also mentions that Taiwan's future should be shaped in conformity with the communique jointly issued by the People's Republic of China and the United States. What the resolution says here serves only as a quibble. The resolution itself contravenes the principles of the joint communique. In the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1979, the United States "recognizes the government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China" and "acknowledges the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China." In the Sino-U.S. joint communique issued on August 17, 1982, the U.S. Government "reiterates that it has no intention of infringing on Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, or interfering in China's internal affairs, or pursuing a policy of 'two Chinas' or 'one China, one Taiwan'."

It is noticeable that when the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee was holding hearings on "Taiwan's future," U.S. President Ronald Reagan said on November 11 over television in Tokyo that the United States would endeavor to improve relations with China, but meanwhile would not give up its relations with the Taiwan authorities.

[The last paragraph of the XINHUA Chinese version of the commentary reads: "People have noticed that while the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee was holding a hearing on 'Taiwan's future,' U.S. President Reagan said in his Tokyo television speech on 11 November that the United States would strive to improve its relations with China and at the same time it would not abandon its relations with the Taiwan authorities. President Reagan said: 'We will not forsake an old friend to make another friend.'"]

REPORT ASSESSES IMPACT OF REAGAN'S JAPAN VISIT

OW180615 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 15 Nov 83

["International Current Events Program" wrap-up report by station reporter (Xiang Huatang): "U.S. President Reagan's Trip to Japan"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan made a 4-day visit to Japan from 9 to 11 November and held talks with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone. The two heads of government pledged that they would further coordinate the relations between the two countries and cooperate in further development of the Asian-Pacific Region.

In recent years, the rivalry between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in Asia and around the world have exacerbated with each passing day, and the United States has attached greater importance to the role of Asia in its global strategy. It was in such a situation that Reagan visited Japan. The trip to Asia was his first since he took office.

During their talks, both sides indicated that Western countries should strengthen their cooperation. Nakasone reiterated the Tokyo statement he and West German Chancellor Kohl made on preserving Western unity, and received Reagan's support. Regarding the talks on the reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, Japan wanted the United States to uphold the principle of not sacrificing Asia. Reagan indicated that during the negotiations, the U.S. would see to it that the threat posed by the Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles would not be switched from Europe to Asia. Regarding the Asian-Pacific Region, Reagan stressed that the U.S. attached importance to this area and to its economic and trade development. Apparently this is necessitated by the U.S.-USSR contention in this region.

Reagan urged Japan to further strengthen its defense and play its part as a member of the West; and Nakasone assured Reagan that he would do his best to strengthen the Japan-U.S. security system and Japan's defense.

The Japanese Socialist Party, Komeito and other opposition parties, which adopt an opposite stand on this issue, maintained that this constituted an attempt to expand the Japan-U.S. security system into an Asian security system, which would prompt Japan to become a big military power and sharpen tension in Asia.

According to reports, the talks between Japan and the United States centered on trade and defense, the strengthening of the Japan-U.S. alliance and the coordination of the two countries' Soviet policies. Reagan's visit, however, did not achieve any significant breakthrough on Japan-U.S. trade and other economic issues, which remain unresolved. The two countries' trade friction has gone on for more than 10 years. Generally speaking, this friction has become increasingly serious and its scope broader, ranging from agricultural and light industrial goods and textile products to automobiles, steel products and electronic goods, and from general to advanced technologies. Despite the many bilateral negotiations held, genuinely effective solutions have yet to be found. For this reason, Japanese media have called this an old, as well as a new, structural problem nobody can effectively solve.

What is noteworthy is that the trade friction between the two countries a few years occurred when the capitalist economy of the West was beset with serious crises and depression, whereas the recent dispute, which is more volatile than before, took place when they were on their way to economic recovery after the crises. According to a U.S. estimate, the trade deficit with Japan will reach \$20 billion this year and may reach \$30 billion in 1984. The biggest issues in the present Japan-U.S. trade friction is the opening of the Japanese market to the import of U.S. beef, citrus fruit and other agricultural products. Since October last year, both sides have held four rounds of negotiations on trade of agricultural products. The United States wants Japan to increase its present annual import quota for American beef by 60 percent, and oranges and orange juice by 30 percent. Japan maintains that the U.S. demand is beyond what it can possibly accept. Since trade in agricultural products represents only a small percentage of the total volume of U.S.-Japan trade, the U.S. unfavorable position in its trade with Japan would not improve, even if an agreement could be reached in accordance with the U.S. proposal. There are two reasons why both sides have upheld their own stands: First, the United States tries to use the expansion of agricultural product exports to achieve a breakthrough from which it can press Japan to open its market to U.S. products. A U.S. Government official recently stated that if the U.S. could secure 12 percent of Japan's \$150 billion market of petrochemical products, the U.S. trade deficits would be reduced by more than \$15 billion. Since Japan's economic development depends mainly on the surplus in its foreign trade, particularly in its trade with the United States, naturally it is not interested in achieving a trade balance with the United States. Second, the trade of agricultural products is a very important political issue to the leaders of both countries. Japan's rural areas are the traditional base of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Japanese Foreign Minister Abe recently said that opening the market for beef and citrus would be a problem at a time before an election. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz retorted: You are going to have an election, and so are we. This means that the Japanese Government's purpose in restricting imports is to win more votes, and that it is the same reason the U.S. Government wants to expand its exports. During Reagan's visit, however, both parties have exercised restraint in handling this tough problem. During their talks, the heads of government of the two countries also touched on the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen. Owing to constant revaluation of the U.S. dollar and depreciation of the Japanese yen, Japan's export commodities have been sold at low prices on the U.S. market, thereby further expanding Japan's exports to the United States. As long as the problem of the unbalanced dollar-yen rate remains unresolved, the economic friction between Japan and the United States will likely develop from trade to the monetary field. It is for this reason that Reagan and Nakasone both pledged to exert continued efforts to settle such unresolved economic problems. Both sides agreed to set up an investment committee and a dollar-yen committee to reduce Japan-U.S. trade imbalance by taking financial measures and to make preparations for future multinational trade negotiations.

Commenting on Reagan's Japan visit, an American reporter who covered the President's trip also spoke of the other purpose of Reagan's Japan tour. He said: Reagan realized that, in order to be reelected in the next U.S. presidential election, he must impress the American people with his diplomatic achievements. On the other hand, since the Japanese Diet will be dissolved before the end of the year, Prime Minister Nakasone is facing an even tougher political situation than Reagan. We might even say that Prime Minister Nakasone's decision to accept Reagan's visit at this moment was meant to use successful head-of-government diplomacy to improve the unfavorable political situation created by the verdict on former Prime Minister Tanaka.

Commenting on Reagan's Japan visit, world public opinion holds that this visit has strengthened the alliance of the two countries but that the problem of trade friction remains unresolved.

TOKYO SYMPOSIUM HELD ON JAPAN-PRC RELATIONS

OW180120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0032 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Prospects of Japan-China relations in the 21st century were discussed at a symposium here today.

The symposium was sponsored by the Japan-China Society (Inc) in anticipation of the forthcoming visit by the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, and the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship. A message of congratulations from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was read to the symposium by the deputy chief cabinet secretary. Nakasone said in the message, "I intend to underscore with General Secretary Hu the importance of steadily and perseveringly developing friendly Japan-China relations so as to lay a foundation for the long-term development of these relations in the future."

Chinese Ambassador Song Zhiguang recalled at the symposium what Hu Yaobang had once stressed in a talk with Japanese friends that China had Japan can help ease the tension in Asia and the world at large by strengthening and developing a stable and lasting relationship of good-neighbornliness and friendship. Mr. Onda of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry called attention to the fact that there now exists in China a stable collective leadership and that thanks to this leadership, much progress has been made in the past several years. The average Chinese citizens, he added, are quite happy with the policies pursued by the government. He said he believed that China's current policies, both domestic and foreign, are in the country's best interests and the best Japan and Asia could hope for.

Talking about the students exchange program, Professor Eto of the University of Tokyo pointed to the need for greater economic interflow as well as for visits by more Japanese and Chinese people to each other's country, which, he said, could enhance public understanding of each other. Yoichiro Koshima, director-general of the Young Japanese Entrepreneurs, noted that both the Japanese and Chinese people want to see more contacts between, and more visits to each other by, the youth of the two countries. Vice-Speaker Haruo Okada of the House of Representatives came to speak at the symposium direct from the Diet. He stressed that the key to the Japan-Sino relations in the 21th century lies in Japan's sense of guilt in launching the war of aggression against China in the past. Citing the textbook issue, he said it is most important to make the young people better aware of the grievous wrong in waging the wars of aggression.

In his concluding speech, Kenzo Yoshida, former ambassador to China, emphasized the anti-hegemonism article in the joint Japan-China communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries as "the basis for Japan-China relations". Japan, he said, should adhere to the principles laid down in the joint communique in its relations with China. The symposium was attended by about 230 personalities of various professions and circles in this country.

I. 13 Nov 83

D 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE FOOD PROCESSING MACHINERY SHOW OPENS

OW172148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Tianjin, November 17 (XINHUA) -- An exhibition of food processing machinery, sponsored by the Kansai chapter of the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade, opened here today.

50 pieces of machinery of more than 20 Japanese enterprises were shown at the Tianjin Museum of History. Large equipment for making custard food, automatic fumigating chamber and production line for sterilized packaging, and beancurd and bread production lines are shown in four other places. The exhibition will be closed on November 23. The Chinese and Japanese technicians will discuss food processing techniques.

I. 18 Nov 83

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

E 1

JI PENGFEI MEETS HONG KONG TOURISTS

OW180329 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1520 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Nov (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met with a travel group of personalities from the New Territories of Hong Kong, led by Huang Liguang, at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

PRC-NEW ZEALAND TRADE BODY MEETING ENDS

OW171223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Wellington, November 17 (XINHUA) -- China and New Zealand discussed ways and means to diversify their bilateral trade and increase their cooperation in industry and agriculture at the eighth session of the China-New Zealand Joint Trade Commission which ended end here today.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the development of their economic and trade relations in the past year and agreed on the need for their furtherance. New Zealand Minister of Overseas Trade Warren Cooper met with the Chinese delegation attending the two-day meeting here. He said he expected that the main area of interest to China would be a more rapid increase of its export to New Zealand.

GONG DAFEI RETURNS FROM MALDIVES

OW171303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Gong Dafei, Chinese Government's special envoy and vice-minister of foreign affairs, returned here this afternoon after attending the inaugural ceremony for Maldivian President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom.

Before the trip to Maldives, Gong Dafei led a delegation to attend the fourth round of talks between Chinese and Indian officials in New Delhi, and also paid a visit to Sri Lanka as guest of Foreign Minister Hameed. Greeting him at the airport were Advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong, Indian Ambassador to China A.P. Venkateswaran and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Sri Lanka Embassy here W.P.R.B. Wickremasinghe.

JI PENGFEI MEETS PAKISTAN ULEMA DELEGATION

OW161411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1314 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial conversation today with a Pakistan Ulema (Muslim scholars) delegation headed by Maulana Abdullah Khilji, advisor on religious affairs to President Ziaul Haq.

During the meeting, which took place in the Great Hall of the People, Ji Pengfei gave warm welcome to the guests from the good neighbouring country. He said the relationship between China and Pakistan has been developing well and exchanges in various fields are increasing. He said that China is not a religious country but she has many religions of which Islam is a big one. "Your coming here is conducive to the strengthening of contacts between religious circles of the two countries and deepening the friendship of the two peoples." he said.

Abdullah Khilji conveyed good wishes from President Ziaul Haq and the Pakistan people to the Chinese leaders and the Chinese people. He expressed appreciation of the Chinese Government's arrangement for Chinese Muslims, including the opening of many mosques, special burial place for Muslims and special allowance to Muslims on their festivals. "We'll tell our people about what we have seen here after returning home and the religious policies of the Chinese Government in particular," he added.

On hand were Wan Yaobin and Chi Nai, deputy heads of the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council and Ma Songting and Shen Xiaxi, vice-presidents of the Islamic Association of China.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER PROTESTS PRC EXECUTIONS

LD171442 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpts] We have a report from Beijing. The many executions in China recently have now been met with a sharply-worded protest by Sweden. Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom said today at his talks with Chinese leaders in Beijing that the Swedish Government regards the executions as barbaric and primitive acts. Bodstrom is the first foreign minister to present this view to the Chinese leaders. Our correspondent (Herman Lindquist) reports:

Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom has as the first foreign visitor of ministerial rank to Beijing taken up the question of the many recent executions in China. This took place at Bodstrom's talks today with a high-ranking Chinese official. Bodstrom himself does not want to say at what level the talks were held. But he said that in any case, according to the Swedish view, these executions are regarded as primitive and barbaric, and he delivered a Swedish diplomatic protest against them. The Chinese hosts listened to Bodstrom's statement, but they were neither upset nor did they try to explain why China considers these mass executions to be necessary. Instead, the Chinese explained that Sweden and China are different countries with different systems, and that people here are well aware of views in Europe and Scandinavia on the question of capital punishment. Bodstrom also pointed out that, according to the Swedish view, there is no difference between whether a few or many executions have taken place. According to Bodstrom, Sweden is against every individual death sentence, and he explained afterwards to Dagens Eko [this radio program] that he is convinced China will one day abolish capital punishment.

The number of people arrested is now so great and the categories of crime have become so vague that it seems as if a number of the arrested may well be political criminals, that is, persons holding erroneous views or personal enemies of local party bosses, because the campaign against crime coincides with a broad campaign of party purge. Politically inconvenient people both on the right and the left are to be purged from the Communist Party. There are signs to indicate that a certain number of these politically purged people end up among the victims of the campaign against crime.

The Chinese authorities naturally regard the campaign against crime and the executions as an internal Chinese matter, and no foreign observers have been allowed to witness a single trial or execution. Therefore, a certain amount of attention has been aroused in diplomatic quarters in Beijing by the fact that the Swedish Foreign Minister has now officially protested the executions.

GU MU MEETS, FETES WEST GERMAN ECONOMIST

OW171414 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu met with and feted here today professor Armin Gutowski, an economist from the Federal Republic of Germany, and his wife.

Gutowski told Gu Mu about his recent visit to Shenzhen and Xiamen Special Economic Zones and made some suggestions for which Gu Mu expressed appreciation. The Gutowskis arrived here on October 31.

PRC EDUCATION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRG

OW161446 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese Higher Education Society led by its president Jiang Nanxiang has returned here after a two-week visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

FRENCH BANK OPENS SHENZHEN OFFICE

OW171934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Shenzhen, November 17 (XINHUA) -- A French bank, Societe Generale, opened a representative office in China's Shenzhen Special Economic Zone today. It is the third French representative office and the eighth representative institution of foreign banks in the zone.

The office is willing to play a part in the exploration of China's offshore oil and construction of nuclear power stations, according to the representative of the bank at the opening ceremony. Societe Generale, the Hong Kong branch of the Bank of China and the Bank of East Asia have established a leasing company in Hong Kong to handle business concerning offshore oil exploration.

STEADY DEVELOPMENT IN TRADE WITH WESTERN EUROPE

HK180502 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 18 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Xiao Zhou]

[Text] Trade between China and Western European countries is entering a new stage of steady and healthy development, basically ending the trade fluctuations of the past 10 years.

Between January and September of this year, trade was 24 per cent more than the corresponding period last year. China's exports to Western Europe were up 2 per cent while imports rose 46 per cent, according to an official of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. Last year, the official said, trade between China and Western Europe slumped from \$6.2 billion in 1981 to \$5.3 billion because of the economic recession in the West. China's exports to Western Europe fell 12 per cent and imports dropped by 16 per cent.

China's trade with the European Economic Community in the first eight months of this year, according to the INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND TRADE NEWS, was 18 per cent more than the comparable period last year. The rebound in trade, the official said, is due to more diversified forms of economic co-operation between China and Western European nations.

By the end of last month, eight oil firms from Britain, France and Spain had signed 11 contracts with China for joint exploration of China's offshore oil resources. So far, there are more than 20 joint venture and co-operation projects, launched by China and Western European countries at home and in Europe. Bilateral co-operation also involves the joint launching of international contract labour services in African and Middle East countries, the official said. For instance, China is now co-operating with Federal Germany in building a dam in Iraq, and it is also working with Belgium and Austria to construct a natural gas pipeline in Libya. Besides, China has started labour service export to Western Europe, the official said.

As for the problems in the trade between China and Western Europe, the official said, protectionism in the West is still affecting China's exports to Western Europe. At present, China mainly exports to Western Europe such products as vegetables, textile and petrochemical products, medicine, tools and tungsten ore. The imports from Western Europe include machinery and instruments, complete plants, technology, steel products, chemical fertilizer and fibre as well as wheat. By the end of last year, China had reached more than 20 compensatory trade businesses with Western Europe.

LI XIANNIAN SEES OFF BOTSWANA PRESIDENT

OW171808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Hangzhou, November 17 (XINHUA) -- The People's Government of Zhejiang Province held a banquet here this evening to welcome Botswana President Dr Q.K.J. Masire and his wife.

The Botswana guests arrived here from Beijing in the company of Chinese Minister of Forestry Yang Zhong this afternoon. Mrs Masire joined her husband in the trip after her arrival in Beijing earlier today. Before Masire's departure, Chinese President Li Xiannian went to the state guesthouse to see him off. They agreed that Masire's visit was a successful one. Li Xiannian asked the Botswana guests to visit China again. Masire and his party visited a rural people's commune on the outskirts of Beijing this morning.

WAN LI MEETS LIBYAN COMMUNICATIONS SECRETARY

OW171150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li said here today that Sino-Libyan relations has further developed since Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's China visit last year.

He said this at a meeting with a delegation from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya led by al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, secretary of communication and marine transportation, at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. Wan Li said that China and Libya, as developing countries, are enhancing their relations on the principle of quality and mutual benefit. He said that possibilities for extensive cooperation between China and Libya exist in the economic, technical and commercial fields. The two countries can work together to promote South-South cooperation, he added.

Hudah said that Libya thinks highly of the good relations between the two countries. Since Libyan leader al-Qadhdhafi visited China last year the two countries have signed a series of agreements of cooperation, ushering in a new stage in economic ties between the two countries. He told the Chinese vice-premier that in the last two days he held sincere and constructive talks with his Chinese counterparts, reaching agreement on the expansion of bilateral cooperation. Wan Li asked Hudah to convey the regards of Premier Zhao Ziyang and of himself to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

Railway Construction Agreement Signed

OW171408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- China and Libya will cooperate in building a railway from Tripoli to Ras Gader in Libya.

An agreement on the building of this railway in cooperation was signed here this afternoon. Signing the agreement were Chinese Minister of Railway Chen Puru and Libyan Secretary of Communication and Marine Transportation al-Bukhari Salim Hudah. They also signed a summary of the first meeting of the China-Libya Joint Committee on Economic, Trade and Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

WU XUEQIAN ATTENDS BANQUET MARKING IRAQI TIES

OW171832 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Rashid Muhammad Sa'id ar-Rifa'ay, Iraqi ambassador to China, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Iraq and the People's Republic of China. Among the guests were Wu Xueqian, China's state councillor and foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned.

FERTILIZER MISSION ENDS MOROCCO VISIT

OW140835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Rabat, November 13 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation to study phosphate industry left Casablanca for home this afternoon after winding up its ten-day visit to Morocco.

During its visit, the Chinese delegation led by Feng Bohua, vice-minister of the chemical ministry, visited the phosphate mines and chemical fertilizer plants in Khouribga, Ben Guerir, Youssoufia and El Safi. In their talks with the leading members of engineers of Morocco's Phosphate Bureau, they explored the possibility of creating joint projects to strengthen the cooperation between the two countries in producing phosphate fertilizer, and decided to set up a mixed commission for the purpose. The delegation came to Morocco from Tunisia after concluding a similar visit there. China is a buyer of Morocco's phosphate.

HONGQI URGES UNITY OF THINKING IN PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK171040 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 20, 16 Oct 83 pp 18-21

[Editorial: "Seek Unity of Thinking, Do a Good Job of Party Rectification"]

[Text] The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has adopted the decision on party rectification and decided to commence the all-round party rectification from this winter. To rectify the ideology, work style, and organizations of the party and to build the party into a firm core, which can lead the people of our country in carrying out socialist modernization, are the urgent needs of the times, ardent expectations of the people, and the fundamental guarantee for attaining the grand objective set forth by the 12th CPC Congress and for achieving great victories in the building of socialist modernization in China. All party members must conscientiously study and profoundly comprehend the decisions and relevant documents of the CPC Central Committee and use their practical deeds to implement them.

All things on earth can develop further only by getting rid of their negative, backward, and imperfect factors. The revolutionary political parties of the proletariat, in particular, must conscientiously act in this way. Lenin pointed out on many occasions that arrogance and conceit and fearing to expose one's weak points may lead to the decline and doom of revolutionary political parties. Our party is a long-tested Marxist party. However, we have never attempted to conceal our defects and problems. We reveal our defects and problems to the public and also solve them within a prescribed time. This is precisely the manifestation of our confidence and strength, the manifestation of our responsibility to the working class and masses, and our prerequisite to constantly advance ahead.

After its founding more than 60 years ago in calamity-ridden China, which was beset with domestic trouble and foreign invasion, our party shouldered the heavy responsibility of leading the Chinese revolution. In the course of the acute and complicated revolutionary struggles, our party underwent a severe test. Of these struggles, there were many successes and victories and also a number of setbacks and failures. Our party overcame its shortcomings and mistakes and constantly developed forward. During the decade-long "Great Cultural Revolution," our party suffered from the greatest damage and destruction ever since the founding of the PRC. Nevertheless, our party stood up and corrected its mistakes. In the approximately 5 years after the 3d Plenary Session on the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party achieved major successes in various fields. Compared with any period since the founding of the PRC, our party has laid more stress on conscientiously studying the practice of China, has paid more attention to the assimilation and drawing of construction experience of all countries, has realistically formulated its line, principles, and policies, and has constantly straightened out and corrected its shortcomings and mistakes. This is the main aspect and trend of our party. However, we have no reason whatsoever to be complacent. We must further focus our attention on the problems that remain to be solved.

The CPC Central Committee has decided that the task of the current party rectification is to seek unity of thinking, rectify the work style, strengthen discipline, and purify the organizations. This is also the guiding ideology for conducting well the current party rectification.

1. It is one of the basic requirements of our party to keep in a high level of ideological and political unity. Our party is a party armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Without a high level of ideological and political unity, there would be no organizational unity of the whole party and it would be impossible for our party to become the leadership core of the socialist cause.

The history of about 60 years show that the reason why our party had the strength to defeat enemies and surmount numerous difficulties and lead the broad masses in winning victories in revolution and construction is that we had a unified thought, which was based on a scientific and theoretical foundation and that the whole party could maintain a high level of ideological and political unity. In order to unify the will and strength of the people of the whole country in the new historical period and to triumphantly create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, it is further necessary to rely on the high level of ideological and political unity of the whole party.

The ideological unity of the whole party complements the formulation and implementation of a correct line. Without a correct ideological line and political line, it would be impossible for the whole party to reach ideological and political unity. On the contrary, if we have a correct ideological line and political line without ideological unity of the whole party, it would be difficult to successfully carry out the correct line. The great significance of the Yanan party rectification lies in the fact that the whole party ideologically eliminated the influence of dogmatism and all sorts of erroneous ideas and reached a high level of unity based on Mao Zedong Thought, which laid the foundation for winning victories in the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee reestablished the principle of seeking truth from facts and laid down a series of correct principles and policies. Confronting such a situation, some people within the party tried to interfere from the "left" or the right. Although the CPC Central Committee timely pointed out the erroneous tendencies, these people paid no heed and stuck to their old way of doing things. It is quite obvious that if these tendencies are allowed to spread unchecked, it would be impossible to carry out the line, principles, and policies of the party and successfully attain the task of building socialist modernization.

In reaching a high level of ideological and political unity, we must not only pay lip service, but what is more important, apply it in our deeds. It should not be a mechanical and inflexible unity, which disregards the actual circumstances, but should be a vivid unity based on scientific attitude and seeking truth from facts. At present, there are some leading organs and leading comrades who lack enthusiasm and creativity. They are particularly weak and incompetent in leading ideological work. They have taken a laissez-faire attitude instead of resisting, criticizing, and fighting against the erroneous tendencies, which run counter to the four cardinal principles and the line laid down by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We must, as quickly as possible, put an end to such weak and incompetent state of affairs, which is absolutely incompatible with the principle of our party. All party organizations and members must conscientiously and unflinchingly safeguard the line, principles, and policies of the CPC Central Committee and wage struggles against erroneous tendencies.

2. Wholeheartedly serving the people is the sole purpose of our party and maintaining close ties with the masses is the persistent fine tradition of our party. For more than one-half century, it is because our party manifested the tireless character and the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people in its actual practice, thus enjoying popular support and trust, that it could constantly win victories in revolution and construction. It is also because our party maintained the closest ties with the masses in all its work, mobilized and relied on the masses everywhere, and organized an enormous and powerful revolutionary and construction army, that it could become invincible.

During the revolution war years, our party often had to confront danger. In order to struggle for existence, our party could not for a single moment divorce itself from the masses. However, after our party took over the political power of the whole country, some comrades forgot their past sufferings and the way we won victories. They were contaminated by the decadent ideas and evil habits of the bourgeois class of the old society.

As party members, particularly after holding leading posts, they considered themselves superior to others and assumed that they could take the advantage of the power entrusted to them by the party and people to seek personal gains without restraint. They do not understand that if we abandon the purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people, our party will not be entitled to be called a Communist Party and we will no longer enjoy support from the people. The people alone are the makers of history and all historical activities are the cause of the masses. Although our party has expanded at a relatively fast speed, our party members always constitute the minority among the masses of people. Without the support of the broad masses, our party could accomplish nothing. Although our party is now exercising leadership over the political power of the country, we may also suffer from failure and fall from power if we divorce ourselves from the masses. Comrade Chen Yun said that the work style of the party in power is a matter that concerns the life and death of the party. This truth is absolutely true.

The importance of party rectification lies in the fact that it is directly related to the image of the party and affects the entire social mood. If the work style of our party is not appropriate, it may dampen the enthusiasm of the masses and shake the faith of the masses in the superiority of socialism and the inevitable victory of communism. Lenin pointed out that we must "purge the party of those who are only 'out for' the benefits accruing to membership of a government party and do not want to bear the burden of self-sacrificing work on behalf of communism." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 76) In order to rectify the party's work style, we must thoroughly straighten out all practices that take advantage of power to seek personal gains. We must also combat bureaucratism, which is irresponsible to the party and people, and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people.

3. Our party should be a whole unit that is well-organized and has discipline. Lenin pointed out: The party is an advanced and organized army of the proletariat. We must practice the principle of the minority being subordinate to the majority, the party being subordinate to the whole, the lower levels being subordinate to the higher levels, and all organizations being subordinate to the central. "The proletariat can become, and inevitably will become, an invincible force only when its ideological unification by the principles of Marxism is consolidated by the material unity of an organization which will weld millions of toilers into an army of the working class." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 1, p 510)

We must depend on discipline to ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies. We must also depend on discipline to uphold the unity and unification of the party. If our party members do not observe the rules, regulations, and resolutions of the party, but do things in their own way, it would be impossible for our party to become a strong bastion and lead the revolutionary cause. Our party had to fight for a long period under the enemies' fascist rule and the harsh conditions of wars. Therefore, the party particularly demanded that its members strictly observe discipline, which played an extremely important role in ensuring the victories of the revolutionary cause. After the founding of the PRC, our party continued to maintain and carry forward this fine tradition. During the decade-long internal turmoil, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques willfully trampled the norm of our party. On the one hand, they exercised feudal fascist rule over the vast numbers of party members, and on the other, they stirred up factionalism and anarchism in an attempt to stamp out the party rules and regulations. Such pernicious influences are not yet entirely eliminated. In the order to enable our party to become a strong fighting bastion, it is imperative to eliminate such pernicious influences, so as to maintain the vivid democratic life and also the unified organization and strict discipline within the party.

In recent years, there are some comrades who have wantonly publicized views which run counter to the four cardinal principles and the line laid down by our party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and which have caused ideological confusion among the cadres and masses. Some other comrades engaged in ideological and cultural work have been irresponsible to their spiritual products and even intentionally or unintentionally allowed all sorts of decadent and reactionary stuff to corrode the masses, which caused spiritual contamination. On the basis of adhering to the four cardinal principles and the line laid down by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, every party organization and member must keep in unity with the CPC Central Committee. This is our party's political discipline. It is therefore necessary to lay the observation of discipline on a more conscious and solid basis and on a basis of ideological and political unity.

4. Our party is composed of the advanced elements of the working class. However, its members come from and live in society. Therefore, in their work style and thinking, they are bound to be affected by the surrounding environment. There are some people who will join the party with all kinds of erroneous motives, and there are also a handful of careerists who will try to sneak into the party. After the establishment of the socialist system, the remnant influences of the old society and the decadent ideas of the domestic exploiting class and external bourgeois class will corrode some of our weak-willed party members. As the vanguard of the working class, the party must purify its ranks and maintain its advanced nature by unswervingly rectifying its ideology, work style, and organizations. Our party is a big revolutionary furnace. Under the education of the party and the temper of revolutionary practice, most of the people who have joined the party with nonproletarian ideas will be remolded in this big revolutionary furnace and become proletarian revolutionary fighters, whereas those incurable elements and the hostile elements who have sneaked into the party will be expelled from the party just like clearing away the dregs from the furnace.

The task for purifying party organizations is extremely urgent and important in the current party rectification. Our party organizations suffered from immense destruction during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and consequently became coarsely impure. A number of people who rose to prominence by following the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in rebellion, those who seriously indulged in factionalism, and those who participated in beating, smashing, and looting during the "Great Cultural Revolution" are not yet exposed and handled. Some of them are still trying to carry out sabotage activities and are waiting for an opportune moment to stir up trouble. The political capacity of these people is far greater than their number. Some of them are put in important positions and are harbored by our comrades who wield power. It will be a hidden peril if they are not expelled [qingchu 3237 7110] from the party. Weeding out [qingli 3237 3810] these three kinds of people is the key to the purification of our organizations. During the current party rectification, it is also necessary to expel those people who stubbornly resist the central line laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, those who have committed serious crimes in economic and other fields, and those who have violated the law and discipline. This is essential as it can consolidate and develop the cause of socialist modernization and can build our party into a firm core for leading the socialist modernization program, so thus it also conforms to the fundamental interest of the people of the whole country.

As we have the correct guiding principle laid down by the CPC Central Committee, the foundations of a series of readjustments and reforms carried out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and the consciousness and initiative of the vast numbers of party members, the purpose of unity of thinking, rectification of work style, strengthening of discipline, and purification of organizations of the current party rectification will certainly be attained.

REMOVE SPIRITUAL POLLUTION FROM IDEOLOGICAL FRONT

HK171010 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 20, 16 Oct 83 pp 35-38

[*"Ideological" commentary by Shi Youxin: "No Spiritual Pollution Is Allowed on the Ideological Front"*]

[Text] Recently, discussions on spiritual pollution have increased and demands for the elimination of spiritual pollution have been reflected to a certain extent in the press. However, as an urgent task in the ideological field, this work should still be put in a more important position. It is still very necessary to raise a cry of warning on this issue in order to draw the close attention and the joint efforts of society as a whole.

Just as air pollution is a public scourge, spiritual pollution in society should also be listed as a public scourge that must be eliminated. This is by no means making a fuss over a trifling matter but a fact that really exists currently on the ideological and cultural fronts. In an effort to illustrate this issue, we might as well enumerate some outstanding manifestations of spiritual pollution.

1. Some people look at everything in terms of money, seek complete commercialization of spiritual products, and turn socialist spiritual production into an instrument for seeking private interests by individuals or small groups.
2. The tendencies of the good and the bad being intermingled, of inferior works being rampant, and of reckless concoction are rife among our publications. Books of vulgar interest, such as "detective stories," "chivalry," "strange cases," and "secret histories," displayed everywhere in a splendid manner, have become "popular goods" for attracting a number of readers.
3. Feudal superstitious activities have gained ground in the rural areas and in a few cities. Witches, wizards, and geomancers practicing fortune-telling, divination by the eight diagrams, and geomantic omens have resumed their old professions. A monstrous absurdity, with the secretary of a commune CPC Committee taking the lead in "expelling ghosts by weapons," has unexpectedly occurred in a certain province.
4. In literary and artistic creation and performances, things of vulgar interest, which corrupt public morals and which highlight frivolous and evil conducts and a decadent way of life, have merged everywhere. Foul products proscribed by formal decrees, such as pornographic photos, videotapes, pictures, and handwritten copies, are still being illegally disseminated in certain corners and are still giving off a foul smell, stirring up base passions and poisoning society.

The situation in the forums of philosophy and other social sciences over the past few years also merits our attention. Western bourgeois trends of thought of every description have been vigorously introduced by some people into the country. They have been so highly glorified that they have simply become fashionable subjects in theoretical circles. Some people do not study the question of alienation under private ownership but take delight in talking about the so-called alienation in socialist society and assume the airs of "blazing new trails." This harmful trend of thought, which has emerged in theoretical form, is a source of pollution with a more far-reaching the complete picture of the problem, they enable people to have a rough understanding of the situation in spiritual pollution. It should be said that spiritual pollution in the ideological field has reached a shocking and intolerable state. The question now is that in face of this situation, the understanding of our ranks has not reached complete unanimity and our attitude has not been sufficiently firm.

Quite a few comrades have an intimate knowledge of spiritual pollution and can wage struggle against it with a clear-cut stand. We should naturally learn from them and commend them. A considerable number of comrades are conscious about and are indignant at spiritual pollution but, afraid that other people will label them as "leftist," dare not resist it justly and forcefully. There are also a few comrades who turn a blind eye to or are ideologically indifferent about the various negative and corrupt phenomena. This shows that it is quite necessary for party leaders at various levels to overcome weakness and laxity and carry out deep-going publicity and education in opposing spiritual pollution within and outside the party in order to help the broad sections of cadres and masses raise their consciousness and understand the substance and the dangerous nature of spiritual pollution, which is a public scourge.

All spiritual pollution, regardless of how bizarre and motley it may be, is essentially a reflection of the decadent and moribond ideology of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes and is diametrically opposed to the ideological and social systems of communism. Needless to say, the vulgar and ignorant superstitious activities and the disgusting obscenity in life have an extremely obvious feudal and capitalist nature. The literary and art works and theoretical articles which advocate the idea of bourgeois liberalization, ultra-individualism, anarchy, nihilism, and pessimism are similar in nature except that they adopt a relatively roundabout and exquisite form. For example, proceeding from the viewpoint of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, some novels deny the class nature and the historical necessity of the life-and-death struggle between the KMT and the CPC and advocate the use of abstract love to "overcome the artificial political gap." Some literary and art works have undisguisedly advocated social Darwinism by describing the relationship between a person and another in a socialist society as the "struggle for existence" with each trying to put down the other and the weak being the prey of the strong. And some theoretical works have departed from the fundamental principles of historical materialism by attributing some corrupt practices in socialist society and the shortcomings that have emerged in the course of its development to "alienation" brought about by the socialist system itself. Obviously, applying these viewpoints in approaching and evaluating the revolutionary history and practical life of our country will inevitably result in denying the essential differences between proletarian and bourgeois ideologies and between the socialist and capitalist systems. This is in fact tantamount to spreading the sentiments of lacking confidence in the cause of socialism and communism and in the leadership of the party. Carrying out spiritual pollution with this set of ideas will not only lead to serious confusion in ideology but also bring about a negative role of dissension and discord politically. We should never underestimate its harm to the cause of socialism and communism for which the masses of people in their hundreds of millions have fought wholeheartedly.

Spiritual pollution in the ideological field represents a departure from the strategic principle of building socialist spiritual civilization. The 12th CPC National Congress pointed out: Socialist spiritual civilization constitutes an important characteristic of the socialist system and a major aspect of its superiority. Without socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core, the building of socialism would be out of the question. These brilliant expositions, which apply the fundamental principle of historical materialism on the dialectical unity between the economic base and superstructure of a society, have correctly summed up the historical experience in the development of our country and international socialism and contained a profound consideration of the theory of scientific socialism. Socialist economy is based on public ownership and production is aimed at meeting the material and cultural needs of the people to the greatest possible extent and not at exploitation. It is due to this fundamental characteristic of the socialist system that the Chinese people can bring into being a common political and social ideal and a common moral standard, that is, socialist spiritual civilization.

In order to consolidate and develop the economy of socialist public ownership, there is bound to be a socialist spiritual civilization suited to the economy. All this is completely unimaginable in a capitalist society. In an effort to achieve socialist modernization, we should learn and import from capitalist countries advanced technology, managerial experience, and other useful things, but under no circumstances should we learn and import the capitalist system and its ugly and decadent ideology and culture. Contrary to this, under the name of introducing and studying foreign countries, some people have indiscriminately copied such hackneyed and stereotyped expressions as bourgeois democracy, freedom, and human sympathy and have looked up to them as the standard. If we let this spiritual pollution spread unchecked, it will directly undermine the building of socialist spiritual civilization, hamper the party's leadership over the state and social life, endanger the socialist public ownership, and infringe upon the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Thus, there will be no prospects for socialist modernization. This is another reason for our calling spiritual pollution a public scourge.

We should particularly note that spiritual pollution is extremely corrosive to youths and adolescents. Our youths and adolescents love the party, the people, and socialism and their principal aspect or intrinsic quality are very good. Full of vigor and vitality and aiming high, they are determined to train themselves into socialist new people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline and to shoulder the historic mission of revitalizing China. However, still being in a period of learning and growing, youths and adolescents also have some unavoidable shortcomings. Having seen little of the world, lacking experience, and acquiring weak immunity, they do not have a strong ability to distinguish between right and wrong, between the good and the bad, and between the beautiful and the ugly, and tend to be influenced and poisoned by the ideology of the exploiting classes. For this reason, it is complicated and difficult to attain the revolutionization of youths and adolescents. And resisting spiritual pollution seems more important to youths and adolescents. It is particularly so when the negative influence of the 10 years of internal disturbance has not been completely eradicated and when we are carrying out a policy of opening to the outside world. Some investigation data on the issue of youths and adolescents show that having been poisoned by the trend of bourgeois liberalization, some youths attempt to break away from the needs of society by tenaciously taking the party of the so-called "emancipation of individual character," "self-design," and "individual struggle." After reading philosophical and literary works which advocate nihilism and decadent sentiments, some youths think that life is like a dream. At a loss and not knowing what to do, they even seek consolation from religions. From an analysis of some cases, the public security and judicial departments have concluded that spiritual pollution is also an important reason why some youths and adolescents commit crimes. These facts are conclusive proof that spiritual pollution poisons the physical and mental health of youths and adolescents. The youths and adolescents are the future and hope of the motherland. After witnessing some youths and adolescents being polluted ideologically, the older and the middle-aged generations, particularly those comrades who are called "engineers of the human soul," should understand the arduous responsibility placed on their shoulders because this is a major event that has a strong bearing on the future and destiny of the party and state.

Although the task of eliminating spiritual pollution has been so urgently placed before us, some comrades still remain indifferent. They have raised various questions in a roundabout way to indicate their objection to this matter. The first question is: "Since spiritual pollution is so serious, how should we evaluate the achievements on the ideological and cultural fronts in the past few years?" The second question is: "What is the principal erroneous tendency today, the 'leftist' or the right one?" In our view, these questions are very closely related to the elimination of spiritual pollution and there is indeed a need to make them clear ideologically.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, notable achievements have been attained on the ideological, theoretical, and cultural fronts. This has been repeatedly affirmed by the CPC Central Committee. However, it should also be made clear that while fully affirming these achievements, the CPC Central Committee has also repeatedly warned us that attention should be paid to overcoming shortcomings in ideological and cultural work. The question of spiritual pollution is among them. This correct evaluation of the CPC Central Committee on the situation on the ideological and cultural fronts has been reflected in relevant documents and the numerous speeches of the central leading comrades of the party. This is a fact known to the comrades both inside and outside the party. When we talk about the substance and harm of spiritual pollution today, we base ourselves on these achievements and have not denied them with shortcomings. The problem lies precisely in the fact that some comrades always try to cover up shortcomings with achievements and pay no heed to the earnest advice of the central authorities, with the result that spiritual pollution has not been stopped in good time but has continuously developed in certain respects. The dialectics of the development of things tell us that if we let spiritual pollution spread unchecked, our achievements will also be forfeited. Therefore, the correct conclusion is that those comrades who take exception to the elimination of spiritual pollution should quickly wake up to their errors, change their attitude, genuinely attain ideological and political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee, and speedily keep pace with the development of the objective situation.

As for the question of opposing the erroneous ideological tendencies, the policy of the CPC Central Committee is also very clear; that is, it is necessary to oppose both "leftist" and right tendencies whenever they emerge. At a speech in March 1981, Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly pointed out: "We should not overlook 'leftist' erroneous ideas for they are quite deep-rooted. The focal point of our work is to rectify 'leftist' tendency in our guiding ideology. But we cannot solve all problems in this way only. We should also rectify the right tendency at the same time." He also pointed out: "Opposition and negation of the four basic principles come from both the 'left' and the right. We should pay attention to these two aspects in writing articles." These expositions by Comrade Deng Xiaoping are concise and comprehensive. They comprehensively and correctly reflect the party's principle of seeking truth from facts in the struggle against erroneous tendencies. Facts since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee prove that the CPC Central Committee leads the whole party and the people throughout the country in struggling with both "leftist" and right tendencies. In the practice of the struggle against erroneous tendencies, the central authorities have set up for us an example of persisting in struggle on two fronts, thus reflecting the high degree of political maturity of our party. This struggle also tells us that both the "leftist" and right errors can cause serious harm to the revolutionary cause, that it is infeasible to oppose right errors with the "leftist" ones or oppose "leftist" errors with the right ones, and that only by carrying out the struggle against erroneous tendencies under the guidance of the ideological line of seeking truth from facts can we really overcome "leftist" and right errors. Undoubtedly, it is still necessary to continue criticizing and rectifying "leftist" erroneous viewpoints in ideology and theory. However, in light of the serious existence and harm of spiritual pollution, we should soberly and clearly understand that the first problem that should be emphatically solved on the current ideological front is to rectify the right, weak, and slack tendencies and to shoulder resolutely the solemn task of eliminating spiritual pollution.

Lu Xun had a famous remark: "Fighting writers should attach importance to 'debate'." The elimination of spiritual pollution is a battle in the ideological field under the new historical conditions. A principal method for carrying out this struggle is to implement genuinely the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend and to conduct criticism seriously and in a down-to-earth way.

The purpose of implementing the "double hundred" policy is to promote the prosperity of socialist culture. Under the socialist system led by the Communist Party, Marxism is not only one of the hundred schools of thought but should also hold sway in the ideological field. It is a gross misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the "double hundred" policy to interpret it as absolute freedom of airing views and even as exclusive airing of erroneous ideas without permitting Marxism to contend. A situation characterized by people calling Marxist criticism as "joint attack" or "bludgeoning" and sympathizing and protecting those criticized is an abnormal one. Confronted with this situation, all Marxists should speak out and wage uncompromising struggle against all non-Marxist and counter-Marxist elements so that Marxism can genuinely play a leading role. Only in this way can we preserve forever the purity of Marxism, effectively eliminate spiritual pollution, firmly occupy ideological and cultural positions with socialist ideology, and ensure that our socialist modernization marches triumphantly along a correct orientation.

ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO COMMENTATOR DEFENDS BETTER LIFE

OW171140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1042 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Young people who want their lives to be fuller and more interesting cannot be accused of pursuing a "bourgeois way of life." Proper aspirations for a better life are not ideological contamination, says today's CHINA YOUTH NEWS in a commentator's article. The article notes that most young people are responding positively to the party's call to get rid of ideological contamination. But in some places young women who have had their hair permed, use cosmetics, or wear fashionable clothes have been criticized. Folk dances have been banned and the growing of flowers has been described as a "bourgeois way of life," a manifestation of ideological contamination. Though such incidents are not widespread, they merit attention, the commentator says.

Young people, the article says, want to look pretty, have better food and lead a happy life. This is right and proper, a good thing and irreproachable. After all, what is the goal of socialism? Is it not gradually raising the material and cultural life of the people? "We should protect, support and guide the young people to work hard to create a better life," it says, "and not concentrate on the width of trousers, the height of heels and hair styles."

Even if young people overdo things a bit, they should be guided and not accused of being ideologically contaminated, the article says. It recalls the 1966-76 period when "socialist poverty" advocated by Lin Biao and the gang of four undermined the name of socialism and when the populace was a monotonous sea of blue and grey.

Labeling as "bourgeois" the young people's proper aspirations to beautify their lives will only serve to antagonise them, confuse right and wrong and possibly even cause the recurrence of certain "leftist" ways of the past, the commentator writes. This would prevent people, the youth in particular, from fighting against real ideological contamination.

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The CHINA YOUTH NEWS article places ideological contamination in two major categories: one being pornography and the other, bourgeois liberalism in the theoretical and cultural fields, whereby cultural products are turned into a commodity. The paper urges young people to boycott and eliminate ideological contamination and help build socialist ideological civilization.

PLA DEPARTMENT WEEDS OUT 'THREE TYPES OF PEOPLE'

HK171435 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 83 p 1

[Report: "Enlarged Meeting of the PLA General Logistics Department Party Committee Stresses the Importance of Weeding Out 'Three Types of People'"]

[Text] The PLA General Logistics Department party committee recently held an enlarged meeting to study the central decision on party rectification, with stress on discussing the problem of weeding out the "three types of people."

Wang Ping, first secretary of the General Logistics Department party committee, emphasized To weed out thoroughly the "three types of people" to purify organizations is one of the major purposes of the current party rectification. By taking into account the actual situation in the General Logistics Department, Comrade Wang Ping noted that the General Logistics Department was a "severely stricken unit" during the 10 years of turmoil. The Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique kept the General Logistics Department under rigorous control and promoted a number of evildoers to leading posts at various levels. As a result, party organizations at all levels and the building of the party member ranks had been wantonly destroyed. After the "September 13" incident, the "gang of four" poked its nose into the unit. In order to protect their vested interests, some followers of Lin Biao and Qiu Huizuo, who had risen in rebellion, immediately ganged together to throw in their lot with the "gang of four" and fouled up the General Logistics Department. After the smashing of the "gang of four," under the leadership of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, the General Logistics Department party committee resolutely carried out the instructions made by Marshal Ye and Comrade Xiaoping with regard to the General Logistics Department. According to the instructions, in-depth struggle was waged to expose and repudiate Lin Biao and the "gang of four," organizations at various levels were consolidated, and leading groups at all levels were reorganized. Comparatively speaking, good results have been achieved and everything has developed soundly. However, the task for purifying organizations in the current party rectification is still very hard. We should in no way lower our guard and adopt a casual attitude. And we should by no means let the "three types of people" hidden in our ranks escape from the net.

Hong Xuezhi, secretary of the General Logistics Department party committee, stressed: To do a good job in party rectification and to weed out the "three types of people," we must make investigation and study, know the real situation, and implement policies properly. He said that ferreting out [qingcha 3237 2686] the "three types of people" is very complicated, which requires that we carry out policies properly and take a very serious and prudent attitude. Leading cadres must personally make investigation and study to obtain first hand information. At the same time, efforts must be made to organize a number of politically-reliable and capable cadres to grasp the work, who must have a strong sense of principle, be honest and upright, and must not indulge in factionalism. In making investigation and study, we must rest upon facts, seek truth from facts, and know the real state of affairs. In handling affairs related to either other people or ourselves, and either the higher authorities or subordinates, we must uphold principles. On no account should we have any selfish ideas and personal considerations and allow ourselves to be swayed by personal feelings and factionalism. We should handle a matter impartially and we should not be partial to the "three types of people" only because we have associations with them.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CIRCULAR URGES IMPROVED MEDIA

OW180209 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1231 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 Nov (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee recently approved and circulated an "Outline Report on Broadcast and Television Work" by the party organization of the Ministry of Radio and Television.

At the same time, it issued a circular calling on party committees at all levels to strengthen and improve their leadership over radio and television work and run radio and television services well.

The CPC Central Committee circular points out: Radio broadcasting and television are most powerful modern weapons for educating and encouraging the whole party, the whole army, and the people of various nationalities in the whole nation to build up both a socialist material and a socialist spiritual civilization. They are also the most effective tools for the party and government to make contacts with the people. The circular says: In a speech at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: It is still necessary to continuously criticize and correct erroneous "left" viewpoints in both ideology and theory. But we must clearly point out that a problem of primary importance that must be dealt with at present is correcting the rightist, feeble, and slack tendency on the ideological front. Party committees at all levels must act according to this spirit to strengthen and improve their leadership over radio and television work. At the same time, they can also increase manpower and funds to develop and run their radio and television services well whenever such actions are deemed necessary.

The circular points out: The various departments on the propaganda front must act according to the principle of the central organs to serve the socialist modernization cause at various posts, in various areas, and by various methods. However, as a means for propaganda, radio and television are relatively newer and faster tools for reaching the masses than are other means of propaganda. Party and government departments at all levels must learn how to use radio and television for propagating various policies, for promoting various work, and for doing propaganda work among and organizing the masses. Whenever there is a need to mobilize the masses, in addition to employing various other means of propaganda, the radio and television services can generally be used to directly reach the masses regarding party and government principles, policies, or missions, thereby rapidly mobilizing the masses.

The circular says: The developing situation both at home and abroad urgently calls on us to make a great leap forward in and substantially improve the quality of our radio and television services. Under the leadership of party committees, all broadcast and television agencies must seriously study the views and needs of the audience and the masses, bring the enthusiasm of the entire work force into full play, and rely on the broad support from various social quarters to resolutely reform the radio and television services in an orderly manner. On the one hand, they must strive to raise the quality of propaganda, strengthen ideological education in patriotism and communism, improve the contents of various programs, and increase the number of programs and television broadcast time. On the other hand, they must improve the method of broadcasting, accelerate technical innovations, improve radio and television broadcasting techniques, and adopt advanced technology for speedily achieving a nationwide coverage, thereby enabling China's radio and television services to join the world's advanced ranks by the end of the century.

JIEFANGJUN BAO CALLS FOR COMBATING LIBERALISM

OW180635 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Report on JIEFANGJUN BAO 17 November commentator's article: "Carry Out Reeducation in Opposing Liberalism"]

[Text] The article says: At the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping urged the entire party to study Comrade Mao Zedong's work "Opposing Liberalism." He pointed out: Comrade Mao Zedong's article, "Opposing Liberalism," is a fine work on Marxism. He called on leading comrades at all levels, particularly comrades on the ideological front, to seriously study this work and handle affairs according to its spirit.

The article says: Because the article has been designated as a document for study during the party rectification campaign which we have just begun, we are confident that it will be as effective as in the past in prompting the whole party to actively unfold an ideological struggle; expose and solve, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, serious inner-party impurities in ideology, work styles, and organization; and build our party into a strong nucleus for leading and guiding the socialist modernization cause.

The article says: The current struggle to combat spiritual pollution is a part of the party rectification campaign. To combat spiritual pollution, we first must launch an active ideological struggle and guard against and eliminate liberalism so that each comrade can stand in the fore to combat spiritual pollution. After studying documents on combating liberalism, comrades, particularly those on the ideological front, will surely have a clear understanding on how to fulfill their party-assigned duties in the current struggle which concerns the fate and future of the party and the state. The display of a strong sense of discipline and organization is important evidence which testifies to the proletarians' party spirit as well as a basic guarantee for achieving a high degree of ideological and political uniformity of the whole party. What should merit our attention now is the presence of an erroneous viewpoint that sets democracy against centralization and freedom against discipline. It even calls for abolishing rigorous discipline. If left unchecked, this erroneous viewpoint is bound to lead to a general slackness and laxness in discipline and organization. Thus, the tasks of restudy and opposing liberalism, over coming passive liberalism with a positive Marxist spirit, launching a resolute struggle against bourgeois liberal tendencies, and solidifying and strengthening party and army discipline and organization are even more important today than at any time in the past.

The article says: Beefing up the ideological and political leadership, strengthening weak and lax leadership, and eliminating liberal tendencies are also extremely important tasks. We have frequently observed that some comrades have not only failed to take the lead in making criticism and self-criticism to combat erroneous ideas and unhealthy tendencies but have also attempted to avoid discussing all contradictory issues in order not to offend anyone. Obviously, it is impossible for these comrades to take a resolute and serious attitude in the current struggle to combat spiritual pollution.

Why can these comrades not distinguish between right and wrong? Why are they reluctant to struggle against what is wrong in principle? It is because many of them have harbored selfish motives and fear that they might offend other comrades, thus damaging their own interests.

We must uphold the party spirit and our principled stand and must regard the party's interests and the socialist cause above all else. Only in this way can we take a clear-cut stand, be correct and bold, get rid of our own feebleness and laxness, and effectively strengthen our leadership in party rectification and in combating spiritual pollution. Of course, in promoting active ideological struggles and unfolding criticism and self-criticism, we must proceed from a genuine desire for unity and convince others in a comradely manner and by force of argument based on facts.

The JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator's article says: The central task at the present stage of party rectification is studying documents. We urge everyone to seriously study documents related to party rectification as well as the article "Opposing Liberalism," have a firm grasp of its quintessence, and arm ourselves ideologically. This study activity is to last throughout the entire rectification campaign because active ideological struggle and correct criticism and self-criticism are indispensable to the success of party rectification and to solving the problems that must be resolved at each stage of the rectification. Therefore, liberal tendencies must be prevented and eliminated at all times.

MEETING HELD ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION IN COLLEGES

OW180450 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1548 GMT 16 Nov 83

[By reporters Yan Jianye and Luo Xiaolu]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Nov (XINHUA) -- On 15 and 16 November the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Educational Work Department of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee sponsored a meeting in Zhongnanhai for leading comrades and representatives of teachers of some institutions of higher education in the capital to study the issues of strengthening ideological and political education and eradicating spiritual pollution in colleges.

Zeng Delin, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, made a speech on how to stop and eradicate spiritual pollution in institutions of higher education. He said that to make this task a success, we must, first of all, have a common understanding, heighten our ideological level, thoroughly understand the significance of the party Central Committee's policy decision on eradicating spiritual pollution and raise our awareness of this task. He pointed out that it is the bounden duty of every educational worker to protect his students from spiritual pollution so that they will mature healthily. Cadres and teachers who are also party members in particular have a particularly important responsibility in this regard, he said.

Zeng Delin noted that strengthening and improving ideological and political education in schools is a matter of fundamental importance in eradicating spiritual pollution. At present attention must be focused on continuing to thoroughly educate teachers, students and staff members on the need to uphold the socialist course and the leadership of the CPC -- and on patriotism, collectivism and serving the people, on socialist democracy and law, and on the revolutionary concept of life and communist ethics. Attention must also be given to intensifying ideological and political work among graduate students and to encouraging teachers to do ideological work among students and not merely imparting knowledge. Party and CYL activities in colleges, leadership over teachers' political study and guidance for students' extracurricular activities must all be strengthened.

Zeng Delin stressed that the party's principles and policies must be followed in eradicating spiritual pollution. He said: Spiritual pollution is an issue concerning contradictions among the people and one that concerns the party. It must be strictly distinguished from criminal activities or from contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. Solution of this issue should primarily be in the form of education, persuasion, criticism, self-criticism, active ideological struggle and differentiating right from wrong; by no means should we follow the erroneous practices employed during and before the tumultuous decade, much less fight against anything on the right with what is "leftist" in nature.

Zeng Delin concluded that, while resisting and eradicating spiritual pollution, party organizations of the various institutions of higher education must also pay attention to expelling the three types of persons. He said: To do a good job in this regard, the leading cadres must be decisive and sober-minded, do their job in accordance with the principle of judging people by their party spirit, overcome factionalism or remnants of factionalism, perform their duty impartially, and never pass judgement based on personal preference but on reliable information gathered from conducting penetrating investigation and study.

Lin Ke, Zhang Tengxiao, Zhang Xueshu, Zhao Feng, Hong Bo and Wang Zhenjia, leading members of the Qinghua University, the Chinese People's University, the Beijing University, the Central Music College, the Central Institute of Arts, and the Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages, and Luo Guojie, Li Xincan and three other advanced teachers spoke at the meeting.

They maintained that the party Central Committee's important decision to eradicate spiritual pollution is an important one for institutions of higher education. They pointed out that the harmful effects caused by spiritual pollution have been serious in institutions of higher education. Politically, it has shaken the young students' confidence in the four basic principles; in the theoretical sphere, it has led college students away from Marxism, thus adversely affecting their enthusiasm in fostering the concept of serving the people; and in real life, it has influenced them with the moral ideas of the bourgeoisie. They pointed out, however, that since spiritual pollution is essentially weak the party is fully capable of combating and eradicating it. This has been clearly proved by some schools which, through strengthening ideological and political work among their students, have checked spiritual pollution and achieved gratifying success in changing the students' spiritual outlook. They also pledged that they would consider it their sacred duty to eradicate spiritual pollution and, by means of their work, heighten the students' ideological consciousness and turn them into socialist-minded and professionally competent builders of socialism.

HONGQI ON MARX' USE OF 'ALIENATION' CONCEPT

HK171015 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 21, 16 Nov 83 pp 7-10

[Article by Li Ji: "How Did Karl Marx Apply the Concept of 'Alienation'" -- boldface as published]

[Text] Editor's note: In recent years, some comrades in our theoretical circles have propagated in their articles so-called socialist alienation. They hold that "alienation" is a basic category of Marxism, and have quoted some statements from Marx's works as their basis. But how did Karl Marx apply the concept of "alienation"? In order to help everyone fully understand this issue, this magazine specially publishes this article. [end editor's note]

In the 17th and 18th centuries, some philosophers and Enlightenment thinkers, such as Jean Jacques Rousseau, had already put forward the thinking of alienation (which also means to make over) and regarded it as an explanation of the origin of state power in history (that is, people make over their power to political organizations). In the classical philosophy of Germany, particularly in the works of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, the concept of alienation was extensively used as a philosophical category in the system of speculative philosophy. In some of his theoretical works, particularly those of his earlier period, Karl Marx also used the concept of alienation. However, in different periods of Karl Marx's ideological development, the status and meaning of the alienation concept in his theory underwent changes.

Before establishing a materialist conception of history, Karl Marx was first influenced by Hegel's idealism in his ideological development. He affirmed the alienation of conception, and "comprehended a phenomenon as an alienation of essence." (Footnote 1) ("Differences Between Demokritos' Natural Philosophy and Epicurus' Natural Philosophy," (second half of 1840 -- March 1841), "Complete Works of Karl Marx and Fredrich Engels," Vol 40 p 231)

Prior to the period from summer 1843, when he criticized Hegel's philosophy of right, to spring 1845, when he wrote the "Theses on Feuerbach," Karl Marx was influenced by Feuerbach's humanism, which was commented on by Lenin as his having "deviated from Hegel and moved toward Feuerbach." (Footnote 2) ("Philosophic Notes," "Complete works of Lenin," Vol 38 pp 386-387) In Hegel's opinion, alienation meant the alienation of absolute idea, or the concept of speculative idealism. But Feuerbach used the concept of alienation to criticize religion and theology.

One of his basic topics of discussion was that "gods are the alienation of man's nature," that is, gods are created by human beings rather than human beings being created by them. Men broke their nature away from themselves and transformed it into gods, which in turn were antagonistic to men. Feuerbach admitted the existence of an abstract and constant nature of man, and based his standpoint on the foundation of humanism. Under the direct influence of Feuerbach Karl Marx by then treated "alienation" as the central concept of his theory. In addition, he transferred it from the scope of pure theory into the practical sphere, and studied the historical phenomenon of society. He analyzed the capitalist economic relationship, and put forward the ideology of alienated labor, through which he tried to reveal the essential relationship between labor and private ownership, and with which he merged the philosophical, economic, and communist theories into a complete system.

Alienation of labor is a labor activity of workers under the capitalist production pattern. Karl Marx expounded the four stipulations of the alienation of labor. 1) Alienation between a worker's labor and the products he produced. The more products a worker produces the less he has to consume, and the more commodities a worker creates the less is his commodity value. 2) Alienation between the worker and his activities, that is, the labor of the worker belongs to somebody else rather than himself, and belongs to an external thing rather than to his nature. From the worker's point of view, labor is compelled and forced, rather than voluntary. 3) Alienation between man and his nature of the same category as in the above-mentioned stipulations. "MAN'S NATURE, IN THE SAME WAY...is transformed into a nature which is ALIEN to man, and is transformed into A MEANS OF HIS INDIVIDUAL EXISTENCE." (Footnote 3) ("Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844" (April -- August 1844), "Complete Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels," Vol 42 pp 97, 98, 100, 120, and 102) 4) The above-mentioned three kinds of facts will "directly bring about ALIENATION BETWEEN ONE PERSON AND ANOTHER." (Footnote 4) (Ibid) When a person is antagonistic to himself, he is also antagonistic to others.

"In short, through ALIENATED AND EXTERNALIZED LABOR, workers have produced a relationship between a person who is not a participant in and who stands apart from production and this kind of labor," have "produced a relationship between capitalists... and this kind of labor. Thus PRIVATE PROPERTY is the product, result, and inevitable consequence of EXTERNALIZED LABOR...." (Footnote 5) (Ibid) As a consequence, Karl Marx came to a conclusion which negated private ownership. He pointed out: "COMMUNISM is the ACTIVE sublation of PRIVATELY-OWNED PROPERTY, that is, OF THE SELF-ALIENATION OF MAN." (Footnote 6) (Ibid) pp 97, 98, 100, 120, and 102) At the same time, he understood theoretically the decisive role of production activities, and expressed, in a rudimentary style the important idea that a certain type of production pattern would bring about a certain kind of social relations, which brought him closer to historical materialism.

However, the standpoint of Karl Marx at that time still bore obvious traces of Feuerbach's humanism. They were not only manifested in the ideology of the alienation of labor, which has been mentioned, but also manifested in other aspects: First, he agreed with the standpoint of the alienation of man's nature; for example, he held that a state was "the objectification of man's nature." (Footnote 7) ("Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Right" (Summer 1843) "Complete Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels," Vol 1 p 293) He held that the rule of money was the self-alienation of man, (Footnote 8) (See also "On the Issue of the Jews" (Autumn 1843), "Complete Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels," Vol 1 p 448) and any person who had been alienated "is still not a REAL being of a category." (Footnote 9) (Ibid, p 343) He even held that "both the propertied class and the proletariat are the self-alienation of man." (Footnote 10) ("The Holy Family" (September -- November 1844), "Complete Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels," Vol 2 p 44)

Second, Karl Marx comprehended the emancipation of mankind as the complete elimination of man's alienation, and regarded communism as "the real OCCUPATION of MAN'S nature," "as man turns to himself and to SOCIETY, (that is, man)" as "existence and nature" and "the real solution of the struggle between the individual and his category." (Footnote 11) ("Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844 (April -- August 1844), "Complete Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels," Vol 42 pp 97, 98, 100, 120, and 102) This obviously shows the influence of Feuerbach's humanism. Therefore, no wonder Karl Marx at that time praised Feuerbach as having "provided the philosophical foundation for socialism." (Footnote 12) ("Marx to Ludwig Feuerbach" (11 August 1844), "Complete Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels," Vol 27 p 450)

During the period from "Theses on Feuerbach" to "Manifesto of the Communist Party" (December 1847 -- January 1848), Karl Marx worked out fully the materialist conception of history. By then, this completely new scientific conception of history was regarded as "a real positivist science" which started where speculative philosophy ended; whereas "alienation" was regarded as only a "temporary term which can be easily understood by philosophers." (Footnote 13) ("The German Ideology" (1845-1846), "Complete Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels," Vol 3 pp 31, 316, 39, 39-40, 316-317, 77, and 236) Alienation was no longer used by Karl Marx as the main method of analyzing problems, and the phenomenon itself could only be correctly explained by means of historical materialism. Also, alienation originated from certain kinds of productive forces and the social divisions of labor which was decided by the forces, rather than from the self-alienation of man. When people asked why social relationships were turned into an alienating force which was against them, Karl Marx pointed out: "In short, it is the division of labor. Its stages are decided by the level of development of the productive forces at the time" (Footnote 14) ("The German Ideology" (1845 -- 1846), "Complete Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels," 1966 Moscow Edition, Vol 3, pp 100-101) Therefore, the basis for eliminating the alienation of state and social relationships was "the high level and enormous growth of productive forces," and the elimination of private ownership, as well as "the readjustment of applying communism to production." (Footnote 15) ("The German Ideology" (1845 -- 1846), "Complete Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels," Vol 3 pp 31, 316, 39, 39-40, 316-317, 77, and 236) Thus Karl Marx criticized the young Hegelians as indiscriminately applying the concept of alienation. He pointed out that they treated "every objectification or relationship" as "the alienation of the SELF," and hence "transform the relationship and the individual into completely abstract phrases on alienation." (Footnote 16) (Ibid.)

At the same time, Karl Marx criticized Feuerbach's humanism and the standpoint of "the true socialism," based on his ideology. He pointed out that Feuerbach regarded "MAN" as the motive force of historical development, and regarded history as a whole as "the process of self-alienation of "MAN" "rather than studying the contradictions of the true society and the objective foundation of history, meaning that he "transforms history as a whole into the process of ideological development." (Footnote 17) (Ibid) As for "the true socialism" Karl Marx pointed out that it explained socialism by means of "the alienation of man's nature," and wrote some phrases, such as "externalization of humanity" and "dethronement of the category of the general," beneath the work of French socialism. This showed that it emasculated the actual class content which was reflected in the theory, and pursued the thinking that "the interests of human nature are the interests of man in general." (Footnote 18) ("Manifesto of the Communist Party" (December 1847 -- January 1848), "Selected Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels," Vol 1 pp 277-278)

Karl Marx resolutely opposed the practice of drawing conclusions on communism from the abstract nature of man and held that communism did not "start with the search of 'NATURE'" but was "the most practical movement, pursuing practical aims with practical means." (Footnote 19) ("The German Ideology" (1845-1846), "Complete Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels," Vol 3 pp 31, 316, 39, 39-40, 316-317, 77, and 236) This was the criticism of the view of alienation of Feuerbach's humanism, as well as a "purge" of his "past philosophical belief."

In the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," which is the first programmatic document of Marxism, Marx mentioned "externalization" only once, and applied it to criticize "the true socialism" on the standpoint of alienation.

In some important works, such as "The Poverty of Philosophy," which was written prior to the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Wage Labor and Capital," "The Class Struggles in France, 1848 to 1850," "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte," "The Civil War in France," and so forth, written after the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," Karl Marx did not apply the concept of alienation.

From the late 1850's to the 1860's, Karl Marx applied the concept of alienation in the process of writing "Das Kapital." In the preface to "The Critique of Political Economy," which directly provided a scientific foundation and method, and in the introduction to "The Critique of Political Economy," which was extracted from the economic manuscripts of the period from 1857 to 1858, Karl Marx never used the term alienation. This clearly shows that Karl Marx, unlike in his early period, when he applied alienation to explain phenomena in economics, politics, religion, ideology, and so on, to illustrate the historical development of society, applied the concept of alienation in "Das Kapital" and in his preparatory works to describe some economic phenomena in the study of economics. In his study of economics, Karl Marx limited the application of the concept of alienation to illustrating the historically temporary nature of the relationship between capital and labor and of the capitalist form of production, rather than with the general methodological meaning. By then, Karl Marx had brought into play his idea of alienated labor of the early period. However, he had completely overcome the element of humanism in the idea, and alienation was no longer the central concept of Marxist theory.

Karl Marx put forward the concept of "alienated labor" and "LABOR'S ALIENATION" (Footnote 20) ("Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844" (April -- August 1844), "Complete Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels," Vol 42 pp 97, 98, 100, 120, and 102) to show the antagonistic relations between labor conditions, which are created by labor and labor itself, and labor products. Therefore, he talked about alienation of capital, alienation of interest and profits, and alienation of production conditions. Karl Marx said: "The key does not rest with MATERIALIZATION but rests with ALIENATION, externalization, and externalism, and rests with the power of the enormous thing which does not belong to the workers but belongs to the personified production conditions, that is, capital. The power of this thing treats social labor itself as an important element of the self, and places it in an antagonistic position." (Footnote 21) ("Economic Manuscripts" (1857 -- 1858), "Complete Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels," Vol 46 (Part 2) pp 360, 361) Under the condition of alienated labor, "the growth of labor's material conditions is not expressed as THE FORCE FOR CONSTANT GROWTH OF LABOR," "but is expressed as the supporting labor the the constant growth of these MATERIAL CONDITIONS and the power to oppose labor." (Footnote 22) ("Economic Manuscripts" (1861--1863), "Complete Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels," Russian Edition, Vol 48 p 83) In the wake of scientific and technological inventions, as well as the development of machinery, this kind of alienation developed into complete antagonism. Under the condition of alienated labor, workers suffered every kind of ruin and slavery, and they were exploited most cruelly by capital.

Within the relationship between capital and wage labor, this kind of "EXTREME PATTERN OF ALIENATION" "is an inevitable point of transition." It is the premise for capitalistic production and exchange and, at the same time, "contains within itself the disintegration of all kinds of NARROW PREMISES OF PRODUCTION, but is still only a distorted and reversed pattern." (Footnote 23) ("Economic Manuscripts" (1857-1858), "Complete Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels," Vol 46 (Part 1) p 520) this process of reversion was a kind of historical necessity, but it "is by no means a kind of ABSOLUTE necessity of production" (Footnote 24) ("Economic Manuscripts" (1857--1858), "Complete Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels," Vol 46 (Part 2) pp 360 and 361), but rather a kind of temporary necessity. The tendency of this process would inevitably sublate the foundation of this "reversion" as well as its form, that is, alienation of labor. This means that alienation of labor is an inevitable and temporary phenomenon caused by capitalist private ownership, and should vanish in the wake of the elimination of capitalism. This was the conclusion drawn by Karl Marx after analyzing the pattern of capitalist production through the alienation of labor.

To sum up, Karl Marx experienced a process of development in the application and the status of the concept of alienation. Before historical materialism came to the fore, alienation was the central concept of Marxist theory. It contained the brilliant idea of alienated labor, and was obviously influenced by Hegelian philosophy and, in particular, Feuerbach's humanism. It was only after the emergence of historical materialism that alienation was correctly explained, and it was no longer the central concept of Marxist theory. In "Das Kapital" and other manuscripts, Karl Marx applied alienation to reveal the antagonistic relationship between capital and wage labor, with historical materialism as a guide, though he applied the concept many times so as to reveal the essence of capitalist exploitation. Karl Marx's application here no longer meant general "alienation," but "alienated labor." Alienated labor was an inherent phenomenon of capitalist production relations and possessed an historically temporary nature. Therefore, we must not treat alienation as an eternal phenomenon of man's social life, nor must we transform the concept of alienation into a universally applicable category which transcends a specific historical stage.

In the discussion of socialist society, Karl Marx did not apply the concept of "alienation." In the "Critique of the Gotha Programme," Karl Marx only said: "What we have to deal with here is communist society, not as it has DEVELOPED on its own foundations, but, on the contrary, just as it EMERGES from capitalist society; and which is thus, in every respect, economically, morally, and intellectually, still stamped with the birthmarks of the old society from whose womb it emerges." (Footnote 25) ("Critique of the Gotha Programme" (1875), "Selected Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels," Vol 3 p 10).

'LEGAL SYSTEM' PAPER REPORTS NATIONWIDE CRIME DROP

OW180841 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Crime rates throughout China dropped considerably following the imposition in August of new measures against serious offenses, the weekly newspaper CHINA'S LEGAL SYSTEM reported today. Criminal cases recorded an overall drop of 46.7 percent nationwide from August to September, with a 38.7 decrease in major cases. In October, there were 11.5 percent fewer criminal cases than in September, while major cases dropped a further 28.5 percent. Crime rates in September and October were the lowest in recent years, the report said. According to statistics from 18 major cities, the report went on, criminal cases dropped 46 percent in September, with major cases down 48 percent. Urban crime rates also continued their drop in October, it added.

The Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress approved a decision on the punishment of serious offenders at its second meeting on September 2. According to the decision, criminals who cause grave harm to the public may be sentenced to penalties heavier than the maximum sanctions specified in China's criminal code, up to and including capital punishment. Today's report said the decision has been resolutely carried out by governments and public security organs and enjoyed popular support throughout China. Crime detection rates have also increased remarkably in the last two months and public order is beginning to improve, it said.

An accompanying editorial added that the struggle to punish serious offenders according to law must be continuously carried out even if there is a fundamental turn for the better in public order. Law breakers must be dealt with severely whenever and wherever they may be found, it said.

PRC COLLEGES RUN SHORT-TERM GRADUATE PROGRAMS

OW161002 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Ministry of Education will run short-term graduate classes at 55 universities and colleges next year to speed training of urgently-needed college teachers. 1,500 students will be enrolled in 1984 for two-year courses in sociology, library science, journalism, finance, law and management engineering. Regular Chinese postgraduates usually follow three-year courses, said an official of the ministry's office of graduate enrollment. The new students will not be required to write theses for their master's degrees, unlike the larger numbers of regular graduate students enrolled each year. 15,134 master degree students were enrolled this year. They will write their papers while teaching at colleges following graduation and apply for degrees if they want, the official said.

A total of 93 classes are planned. The Beijing-based People's University of China alone will enroll 230 graduate students under the crash program.

SONG RENQIONG MEETS NATIONAL VOLLEYBALL TEAM

OW170617 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1631 GMT 16 Nov 83

[by Zhou Zongxin]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Nov (XINHUA) Song Renqiong, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and honorary president of the Chinese Volleyball Association, called on the Chinese men's volleyball team this afternoon. The team is scheduled to leave for Japan soon to attend the third Asian men's volleyball championships.

Cheng Zihua, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and honorary president of the Chinese Soccer Association, this afternoon called on the Chinese soccer team, which had just returned from Thailand after participating in the Group-4 preliminary matches for the 1984 Olympic soccer games. Present at the meetings were Xu Yingsheng and Xu Cai, both vice ministers in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

I. 18 Nov 83

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHEN MUHUA VISITS NEW PRODUCTS EXHIBITION

OW170631 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1711 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 16 Nov (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor, and Hu Ziang, Qian Changzhao, Xiao Hua, Lu Zhengcao, Zhou Peiyuan and Qu Wu, all vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, as well as some delegates to the national congresses of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and the China Democratic National Construction Association visited the national exhibition of new products this evening.

Chen Muhua said: Now that we have so many new products, we can do our export work well. During their visit to the exhibition, veterans from the CPPCC National Committee frequently nodded their heads, expressing praise for the new achievements of our industry during the past few years.

YU QIULI, OTHERS ADDRESS BEIJING CHILDREN

OW180349 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] A prize-giving ceremony for the Beijing children's scientific toy contest was held on 13 November. The CPC Central Committee leaders Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong and Hao Jianxiu and Chairman Kang Keqing of the All-China Women's Federation attended, addressed the ceremony and extended their greetings to the children. They urged all society to be concerned about children's scientific and technical studies, and unfold various activities for intellectual development. Prize-winners were selected from among the children who took part in the contest in assembling and operating 10 toys, including small electric motors, small trains, robot-controlled automobiles and voice-controlled airships, and in a quiz on their principles and structures. Some 2,000 scientific toys were awarded as prizes to the children at the ceremony.

JIANGSU CPC MEETS ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW180030 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Seventh Enlarged Plenary Session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee was held from 5 to 15 November in Nanjing. The main item on the session's agenda was to relay and implement the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

Comrades attending the session earnestly studied and discussed the communique of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. They earnestly studied and discussed the important speeches made by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the second plenary session. They unanimously contended that the party Central Committee's decision on all-round party rectification and the policy decision on eliminating spiritual pollution were necessary and correct and came at the right time. They said that they will firmly support and implement the decisions.

The session drew up a plan for the province's party rectification work. Party rectification of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial departments, commissions and bureaus will be carried out in two batches, from the winter of this year through the winter of 1984. In the first batch, the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee will start first. At the same time, party rectification will also begin in the party organizations of roughly one-third of the provincial departments, commissions and bureaus. Party rectification of the second batch, which includes the remaining provincial departments, commissions and bureaus and the institutes of higher learning in Nanjing, will start in the second half of next year. Meanwhile, several party organizations at the city and county levels which have already completed organizational reforms will be selected to try out party rectification.

During the second stage, which begins from the winter of 1984, all other party organizations will be rectified in two batches. Party rectification will be completed by the end of 1986.

The session held that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee great achievements have been scored on the province's theoretical, literary and art fronts. However, laxity and listlessness in leadership have not been thoroughly changed. Spiritual pollution can be found in theoretical, literary, art and other circles on the ideological front. In line with reality, comrades attending the session cited all kinds of manifestations of spiritual pollution and analyzed its serious perniciousness. They unanimously held that resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution is an arduous task for a long time to come as well as a pressing task of the day.

The session pointed out that party committees should earnestly step up leadership over the work of eliminating spiritual pollution and do well in party rectification and the simultaneous elimination of spiritual pollution.

On the basis of deepgoing discussions, this afternoon the Seventh Enlarged Plenary Session of the Sixth Jiangsu CPC Committee unanimously adopted "suggestions on the plan for implementing the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification," "suggestions on strengthening leadership over the ideological front and on resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution," "suggestions on executing reforms of county-level party and government organizations in an all-round way," and "suggestions on this year's economic situation and next year's economic work" and passed relevant resolutions.

HAN PEIXIN ADDRESSES JIANGSU WORK CONFERENCE

OWI80133 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Referring to party rectification work, Comrade Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee, today stressed that it is now necessary to do a good job in studying the relevant documents and making investigations and studies. He made these remarks at a work conference of the provincial party committee. Comrade Han Peixin said that studying the documents is aimed at laying an ideological foundation for party rectification. He called for comrades to understand the essence of the documents comprehensively and accurately and not to have a onesided understanding of it, much less misinterpret it. It is necessary to carry forward the study style of integrating theory with practice and to make criticism and self-criticism. As for problems which have been discovered and about which the masses have many complaints, we should discuss and solve them while studying the documents and carrying out party rectification. Leading cadres at various levels should take the lead in doing this.

Comrade Han Peixin said: Attention should be paid to making investigations and studies in order to acquaint oneself with the situation and to proceed from reality. This will help us lay a foundation for party rectification work. He called for gaining a clear idea of the three types of persons and other persons who had made serious mistakes or had done people great harm, gaining a clear idea of problems in party style, and gaining a clear idea of the situation in primary party organizations and among party members.

Comrade Han Peixin pointed out: Studying the documents and making investigations and studies are an important measure to guard against perfunctoriness in the work of party rectification. We should study the documents and make investigations and studies throughout the process of party rectification.

In his speech at the conference, he also discussed other fields of work. He called for strengthening leadership and making overall arrangements in order to make party rectification and other work a success.

At the working conference, Comrade Qu Xiulian, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province, made a speech on economic work. Comrade Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the conference.

WANG FANG SPEAKS ON ZHEJIANG FAMILY PLANNING

OWI80339 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government held a radio-television conference on the evening of 15 November to further arrange and promote family planning work. Zhejiang Province launched its second province-wide family planning propaganda month campaign in November. The party Central Committee has instructed that, generally speaking, things that need to be done by the broad masses of the people may be directly made known to the people through radio and television. Following this instruction, the provincial party committee and People's Government have organized the radio-television conference for the people throughout the province to listen to and watch, in order to launch a vigorous and down-to-earth propaganda month campaign.

Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial party committee, pointed out during the conference: Zhejiang Province has made great achievements in family planning work over the last several years. However, progress in the work is uneven and the problem of excessive population growth still exists. We should continue to strengthen our leadership over the family planning work.

GUANGDONG CONGRESS DISCUSSES SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK170854 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Cantonese 0030 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Standing Committee of the sixth provincial People's Congress held a lively discussion on the elimination of spiritual pollution. Those attending said: It is necessary to make full use of the weapons of law, and bring into play the role of local decrees in the struggle. Regarding those decrees issued in the past, such as temporary stipulation on prohibiting the sale or use of drugs, the regulation on penalties for gambling, and the temporary regulation on investigating and prohibiting pornographic books, pictures and articles, it is necessary to conduct an inspection and strengthen supervision over their implementation, and to perfect the old decrees or work out new ones in accordance with new situation, so that better results can be achieved in the elimination of spiritual pollution through legislation and execution of the law. At present, it is necessary to crack down on grave criminal activities, resolutely smash the evil dens spreading spiritual pollution, make a thorough seizure of pornographic books and pictures, and decadent audio and videotapes, and mobilize the masses to carry out a serious clean up.

HAINAN PREFECTURE FAMILY PLANNING WORK COMMENDED

HK170827 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 83 p 2

[Report by the Zheng Musheng: "Hainan Family Planning Work Commended"]

[Text] Recently, the provincial Family Planning Commission issued a notice of commendation for the good results achieved by Hainan Li and Miao Nationalities Autonomous Prefecture in its family planning work this autumn.

This autonomous prefecture is inhabited by minority nationalities. Special characteristics of this area make it difficult to carry out family planning work there. This autumn, the prefectoral party committee and prefectoral government were resolved to change the backward condition of family planning work in this area. Yang Hong, secretary of the prefectoral party committee, and Lin Anbin, deputy secretary of the party committee and acting chief of the prefectoral government, personally took up this matter. They first helped people understand the significance of this work and the central directive of "encouraging family planning in minority nationalities." On the basis of helping leading cadres understand this work correctly, the relevant policies were seriously implemented throughout the prefecture. The masses were persuaded to take birth control measures, and party members and cadres took the lead in doing so. A new situation was thus created rapidly. In the period from 1 September to 4 November, a total of 43,222 birth control operations were performed, and 32,826 cases of them were sterilization operations. So far, the yearly quota of sterilization operations assigned to this prefecture has been overfullfilled by 9 percent.

The notice encouraged the autonomous prefecture to continue its efforts and to strive for greater achievements. It also pointed out that at present, all authorities concerned in Guangdong Province should take remedial measures to cope with pregnancy cases beyond the limits of quotas and should ensure that intrauterine devices be used by one-child mothers so as to fulfill this year's target of population control and to win an overall victory in this year's family planning work.

GUAN GUANGFU SPEAKS AT HUBEI EDUCATION MEETING

HK171515 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] The 8-day provincial conference on general education work closed yesterday. At this general education work conference, which was the biggest of its kind convened by the provincial CPC Committee since the 12th CPC National Congress, guidelines laid down by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee were conveyed. During the conference, the participants studied the documents of the national conference on general education work, exchanged and summed up experience, deliberated on some important measures to strengthen and reform general education in our province, enhanced their understanding of the role of general education, and reaffirmed the guiding ideology for education work. Having raised their morale, they pledged to make efforts to create a new situation in the general education work in the province.

During the conference, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu gave a report and provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Qian Yunlu delivered a concluding speech. Present at the conference were Huang Zhizhen, Wang Ruisheng, Li Haizhong, Jiao Dexiu, (Shi Zirong), and other responsible people of the provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee.

In order to solicit opinions from the participants, Guan Guangfu, Huang Zhizhen, Qian Yunlu, Wang Ruisheng, (Shi Zirong), and others also convened separate forums during the conference.

The conference held that the decision on elimination of spiritual pollution, adopted at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, was very important and of great guiding significance to education work. In order to comprehensively carry out the party's guideline for education work and to train qualified personnel for the four modernizations, all secondary and primary schools must resolutely eliminate spiritual pollution. As engineers of the soul of mankind, the vast number of teachers must be pioneers in the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution and take the protection of young people from spiritual pollution as a glorious duty.

Having analyzed the situation in general education in our province, the conference put forth the future tasks of strengthening and reforming general education in our province. These tasks are: 1) Make great efforts to popularize primary education. Most counties are required to popularize primary education by 1987, and a small number of counties in mountainous areas are required to complete this task by 1990. 2) Step up reform in the secondary education structure, devote great effort to developing vocational education, and try our best to make the enrollment of agricultural technical secondary schools roughly equal to that of ordinary high schools in the late 1980's. 3) Extensively enhance the overall quality of secondary education, strengthen teacher training, and improve the quality of our teacher contingent.

The conference emphasized that the key to the strengthening of and reform in our province's secondary education was to enhance the understanding with regard to education work of the CPC committees and governments at all levels, in particular of the principal responsible people of party and government organizations at all levels. Education is the prerequisite to enlivening the economy and the basis of socialist modernization. And general education is in its turn basic education and the prerequisite for the building of the two civilizations.

The conference held that there were two points of view and two methods with regard to the promotion of the economy: The first way was to simply promote the economy in isolation and the second was to attach importance to the development of scientific and technological education so as to enhance the quality of laborers as well as to step up the fostering of qualified personnel. In the present-day situation, only the latter can really promote economy. Our understanding of and attitude toward education work are one of the criteria to test our sense of responsibility for the cause of the party and the people as well as to verify whether our leading people have deep political insight and high leadership ability.

To strengthen general education work in earnest, the conference has dealt with 10 specific problems. Namely, the percentage of investment in education is to be adjusted and raised, the province's education funds are to be increased by 8 percent every year, and the investment in capital construction for education is to be exclusively increased by 10 million yuan next year. It is necessary to adhere to the principle of walking on two legs and continue to vigorously encourage people to run schools by raising funds. The original stipulations, which provide that special funds are allocated to education, agricultural technical secondary schools are subsidized, and funds are to be set aside for the maintenance of old school buildings, will continue to be in effect. Appropriate measures are to be taken to assist old soviet areas, minority nationality areas, mountainous areas, and (?reservoir) areas [kuqu] in popularizing primary education. The policy toward intellectuals is to be further implemented, teachers at and above the fifth grade in secondary schools and the third grade in primary schools should be paid at the same scale as intellectuals at and above the intermediate level, as provided in the document concerned issues in 1982 by the provincial CPC Committee. From now on, cities must exclusively set aside 30 percent of their housing project funds for building teachers' dormitories, county financial departments must help teachers at and below county level to solve their housing problems and, in some cases, a certain portion of the funds raised for running schools can also be set aside for accommodating teachers. It is necessary to correct the old practice of average distribution for everyone with respect to free medical service for teachers and staff of secondary and primary schools; unified management must be applied in principle; school teachers and staff are to enjoy treatment equal to that of party and government cadres, and the balance will be made up with subsidies by local financial departments. Some vacancy quotas are to be teachers who are employed by schools run by local people and who have passed the promotion examination and can be reclassified as state-employed teachers. Education departments are to be in charge of filing the natural depletion of school teachers and staff in education organizations at all levels in accordance with the stipulations by the central authorities and the State Council, and so on.

At yesterday's closing session, Comrade Qian Yunlu pointed out in his concluding speech that this conference on general education convened by the provincial CPC Committee after the 12th CPC National Congress was of great significance to the creation of a new situation in the general education work of the province and would have an important influence on the economic development and the building of the two civilizations in the province. He demanded that party committees at all levels strengthen leadership over education work and conscientiously carry out the guideline laid down by the conference, and that departments at all levels in charge of allocation of personnel, funds, and materials take the initiative in and devote every effort to assisting education work departments in resolving problems and running schools well. He hoped that a new situation would be emerging soon as a result of the implementation of the guideline laid down by this conference.

GUAN GUANGFU VISITS HUBEI LIGHT INDUSTRY EXHIBIT

HK180327 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Summary] "Yesterday afternoon, Comrade Guan Guangfu, provincial CPC Committee secretary, enthusiastically visited the promotion fair of second light industrial products of the province. He showed special interest in newly developed products during his visit." He was pleased with the furniture produced by several plants and recommended the experience of a furniture plant in Macheng County in developing new products according to market demand. During his visit, he also inquired about the development of the second light industry in the province, instructed the units concerned to sum up their experience, and encouraged them to make greater efforts.

"This promotion fair closed yesterday afternoon, with a volume of business totaling more than 276 million yuan, which was 176 million yuan higher than the expected volume."

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG TALKS ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK170910 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 83 p 2

[Report by Xu Dehuo and Zhao Jian: "Mao Zhiyong, First Secretary of Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, Told Reporters That Spiritual Pollution Must Not Be Allowed To Run Wild by Paying No Attention to It"]

[Text] Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, told reporters that spiritual pollution also exists in Hunan and must be eliminated.

Mao Zhiyong said: The ideological front in Hunan Province has done a great deal of work publicizing and implementing the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and achievements are the main aspect of its work. However, quite a few problems have also occurred. For example, some comrades published articles, spreading the erroneous viewpoint that "the essence of Marxism is humanitarianism;" some literary and art workers argued that unofficial publications should be freed from official control (that is, the leadership of the Communist Party); in some localities, decadent plays and operas were performed in public. It is discovered that pornographic books and video tapes have for a time been circulated in Changsha, Zhuzhou, Hengyang, and other cities. In the countryside, feudal superstitions have gained ground. We must never neglect all this and must not allow it to run wild.

Mao Zhiyong also pointed out the reasons why spiritual pollution appears in Hunan. He said that the main reason for this is that we relax leadership over the ideological front and have not effectively implemented the guideline for ideological work decided by the 3d plenary session and the 12th party congress. As a result, the decadent ideology of capitalism and the pernicious vestige of feudalism could make inroads upon us when we were caught off guard. He pointed out: So long as we adopt resolute measures, strengthen leadership, and dare to wage active ideological struggle, it is complete possible for us to eliminate spiritual pollution. Therefore, the Hunan provincial party committee has decided: From now on, all principal responsible people of party committees at various levels must devote more time and energy to inquirin into the resolving problems on the ideological front. All party members must have a sense of responsibility and must be conscientious in eliminating and resisting spiritual pollution. Authorities concerned are required to conduct a strict examination of various phenomena of spiritual pollution and to submit a report on this examination to the provincial party committee.

MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS HUNAN MILITARY MEETING

HK170558 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] The Hunan Provincial Military District held a meeting on 15 and 16 November of first political commissars of various military subdistrict and city People's Armed Forces departments under its direct jurisdiction to study the instruction issued by the central authorities and the Central Military Commission on strengthening the work of people's militia and to discuss and study the future tasks of the work of people's militia. The meeting decided to mobilize the cadres of People's Armed Forces at various levels and the broad numbers of militiamen to vigorously resist and eliminate spiritual pollution. Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the provincial Military District, and Jiang Jingliu, commander of the provincial Military District, spoke at the meeting.

RENMIN RIBAO ON HUNAN COUNTY RECTIFICATION WORK

HK170855 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 83 p 1

[Report by correspondent Chen Defang and reporter Liu Guanghui: "Party Rectification Work at Backward Rural Party Branches Carried Out by Yiyang County CPC Committee, Hunan"]

[Text] The first phase of party rectification, which started this winter, has still not shifted to the countryside. What is to be done in the rural areas? Instead of adopting a wait-and-see attitude, the Yiyang County CPC Committee has actively paid attention to party rectification in backward rural party branches, and consciously "tightened loose screws and polished rusty screws." By the end of October, the whole county had already rectified 53 backward rural party branches, and 13 of them leaped into the ranks of the advanced; some 34 of them have shown marked improvement in party style.

Yiyang County had 677 rural party branches at present. In the early part of last year, this county party committee carried out a great deal of investigations and study as well as synthetic analysis, and discovered that the party branches of 53 production brigades in the county are in a paralyzed or semi-paralyzed condition. Among these party branches, some had no clear understanding of the policies and principles since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and suffered from ideological confusion. Some had a hazy organizational concept and slack discipline, and could not evolve into a leadership core. Some suffered from listlessness and inertia, and could not give play to the role of a fighting bastion. For the sake of properly rectifying this group of backward party branches, the county party committee set up a group in charge of directing rectification work, and laid a solid foundation for all-round party rectification. The group in charge of directing rectification work led by Zhang Ruimei, secretary of the county party committee, transferred a number of party cadres from various districts and communes, went separately to these backward production brigades, and helped them carry out rectification.

In the rectification, they persisted in giving priority to direct education, helped the party members to develop criticism and self-criticism, and heightened their consciousness. In view of the situation of a hazy concept among many party members, they strengthened education on basis party knowledge, helped everyone to understand clearly the character and program of the party as well as the purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people, and strengthened their party concept.

In view of the problem of a violation of law and discipline among some party members, they strengthened education on party rules and state laws as well as opposing corruption, and helped everyone to expose contradictions, look for gaps, and improve their ability to resist corruption. For the sake of clearing up the confused ideas of party members regarding the line, policies, and principles of the party, they organized the party members of various party branches to talk freely about the excellent situation since the third plenary session, and to deepen their understanding of existing party policies. As a result of the education, 9 of the party branch secretaries in these 52 backward branches have withdrawn their letters of resignation; more than 240 party members who could not bring their role into play have made self-criticism and worked out plans to become qualified party members. Some 48 paralyzed or semi-paralyzed party branches which could not evolve into leadership cores have strengthened their combat effectiveness, and by carrying out rectification alongside reform, they have done 318 good deeds for the masses, and set up 200 collective welfare undertakings.

In view of the situation of too much work, a pressing schedule, and the heavy task in the countryside, the Yiyang County CPC Committee has made scientific arrangements for rectification work in backward party branches. They have unified plans, concentrated on key tasks, linked up with various sectors, persisted in taking the rectification of leading bodies as the focal point and the correction of party style as the main content of their work, combined rectification work with combating illegal and criminal activities in the economic sphere, cracking down on the activities of criminal elements, and sorting out financial work in rural areas, and properly solved contradictions in rectification work and other work.

LI LIGONG SPEAKS AT SHANXI YOUNG WRITERS FORUM

HK170343 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Excerpts] On 15 November, Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong invited 10 editors and young writers, including (Liang Zhongtang), from the provincial people's publishing house to a forum. Comrade Li Ligong said: We must fight a successful battle in eliminating spiritual pollution, improve the political and theoretical levels of ideological and theoretical workers, cultivate talented writers, and also get a good grasp of party policies. In recent years, the provincial people's publishing house has published many good books. Some of them have been recommended as reading for workers throughout the country.

Li Ligong said: A publishing house must not be satisfied with not publishing bad books. It must adopt a forward attitude and publish more good books to occupy the ideological position. It must publish more good books propagating Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought and upholding the four basic principles and more good books for promoting young people's ideological self-cultivation and spreading knowledge of culture and science, so as to provide abundant, healthy, and useful spiritual food for the readers. In this way they can better resist ideological pollution of all kinds.

Comrade Li Ligong said: The struggle against bourgeois spiritual pollution on the ideological front is a long-term struggle. To fight this battle well, we must enhance the ideological and theoretical levels of editors and writers. Editors can both discover and bury talent. They can both publish good books and resist spiritual pollution, and also publish bad books and create spiritual pollution. The editors must hold the pass well. For this reason they must step up their own ideological cultivation and enhance their grasp of Marxism and of professional skill.

Comrade Li Ligong said: It is necessary to draw clear lines of demarcation in policy in this struggle. We must distinguish between what is pollution and what is not. We cannot equate pollution with crime, nor can we describe everything with ordinary errors as spiritual pollution. We must not cause a state of extreme nervousness. We must get a good grasp of the party policy and deal with each problem on its merits [words indistinct].

SHANXI DETERMINED TO ELIMINATE THREE KINDS OF PEOPLE

HK150916 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Main responsible persons of the province's 17 trial party rectification units have pointed out that eliminating the three kinds of people, strengthening ideological education among party members, and conscientiously eliminating spiritual pollution should be regarded as principal measures for implementing the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and for ensuring the carrying out of party rectification in the best possible manner. Immediately after the Central Committee announced the decision on party rectification, the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee notified the province's trial party rectification units that they should organize party members and cadres to study the decision. Subsequently, main responsible persons of the trial party rectification units studied important speeches made by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the second plenary session. They also studied the decision on party rectification.

Combining themselves with the practice in party rectification and comparing their practice with the spirit of the decision, they profoundly felt: Whether or not party rectification can be carried out thoroughly and its results are up to high standard and quality is an urgent and important question confronting the trail party rectification units. Although party rectification in the trail units is being carried out in a practical manner and the results are good, yet, to a certain extent, the trail units still lag behind the requirements of the decision on party rectification. There is no sufficient improvement in ideological consolidation and work style of the leading bodies of the trail units. Unhealthy tendencies have not been corrected in a thorough manner. In particular, the elimination of the three kinds of people has not been carried out in a planned way.

Through study and discussions, they further enhanced their ideological understanding and made up their minds to take eliminating the three kinds of people as an important content of party rectification, organize people to carry out investigation, and adopt effective measures to thoroughly eliminate the three kinds of people.

They studied the policies and **definition** regarding the three kinds of people. They proposed: We must pay attention to the three kinds of people. We must not focus our attention only on the problem of handling persons who indulge in beating, smashing, and looting, to the neglect of the other two kinds of people. We must pay attention not only to those who acted on the stage but also to those who pulled strings behind the scenes. We must eliminate not only those who acted in the open but also those who acted secretly. We must pay attention not only to those who indulged in use of force but also to those who wielded the pen. We must do a good job in eliminating the three kinds of people. In addition, we must further strengthen ideological education among party members, combine the study of the documents of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification with the elimination of spiritual pollution, further strengthen political and ideological education, and carry out criticism and self-criticism so as to unify our ideology and strengthen party spirit and discipline.

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONTINUES

SK170418 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] The fourth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee continued this afternoon to hear Deputy Governor Gong Benyan's report on the implementation of the province's 1983 national economic and social development plan, a report by Chen Jingxin, director of the provincial Financial Department, on the implementation of the 1983 budget for January to October, and a report by (Sun Zhijian), deputy director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, on the province's foreign affairs. The session was presided over by Wang Caoli, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Attending were Zhou Dezun, chairman, and Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Zhang Ruilin, Liu Huixian, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi and Wang Jun, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court.

Deputy Governor Gong Benyan said in his report: Viewed from the fulfillment of the province's national economic plan during the January-October period, the annual total product of society is expected to be surpassed by 1.5 percent if calculated at 1980 constant prices, showing a 5.9 percent increase over 1982; the annual industrial and agricultural output value is expected to be surpassed by 0.3 percent, showing a 6.6 percent increase over 1982; the annual national income is expected to be fulfilled by 99.5 percent, showing a 5.6 percent increase over 1982; and per capita national income is expected to reach 656 yuan, showing a 4.2-percent increase over 1982. The national economy as a whole has been brought to an orbit of steady and healthy development and the various plans have been fulfilled satisfactorily.

Director Chen Jingxin said in his report on the fulfillment of the 1983 budget for the January-October period: The province has achieved good results in implementing the January-October budget. The province's annual local revenue plan was fulfilled by 90.6 percent. In terms of comparable items, this showed an increase of 14.5 percent over 1982. The annual expenditure plan was fulfilled by 79.4 percent, topping the 1982 figure by 7.5 percent.

(Sun Zhijian), deputy director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, said in his report: Our province has established friendly ties with a province, a state and a prefecture of 3 foreign countries and has friendly contacts or economic and trade relations with 66 countries and regions. We have already had 6 cities with more than 180 visiting spots opened to foreign tourists. The province's foreign interflow is increasingly expanded and friendly foreign relations are deepening.

The session also adopted a decision of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress on the time for electing deputies to the people's congresses at the county and the township levels and on establishing the provincial Electoral Committee. The Standing Committee members will hold group discussions on the above-mentioned three reports tomorrow.

The following is the decision on the time for electing deputies to the people's congresses at the county and the township levels and on establishing the provincial Electoral Committee adopted at the session on 16 November:

1. In line with the NPC Standing Committee's decision on the time for electing deputies to the people's congresses at the county and the township levels and the province's progress in restructuring county-level organs and separating government administration from commune management, it is decided that the election of the deputies to the people's congresses at the county and the township levels should be completed before the end of 1984, the county and township people's congresses should be held before the 1985 spring farming season and their term calculated from 1985.

2. The provincial Electoral Committee will be established. Under the leadership of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, it is responsible for the election of deputies to the people's congress at the same level, for giving guidance to the election of the deputies to the people's congresses of cities which have districts under them, and for leading the election of deputies to the people's congresses of counties and townships throughout the province.

Members of the provincial Electoral Committee are as follows: Chairman: Zhao Dezu; vice chairmen: Wang Fei, Lu Guang, Wang Pili, Wang Jun, Zhao Zhenhua; members, given in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames: (Wang Hongbo), (Shi Shenzhi), (Liu Fuchun), (Xu He), (Du Xianzhong), (Jiang Feiyi), (Huang Feng), (Lian Fengji).

JILIN HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION SESSION

SK180348 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The Jilin Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission held its third enlarged plenary session from 13 to 17 November after its members attended the second enlarged plenary session of the fourth provincial CPC Committee. The session decided that during this winter and next year party rectification should be taken as a central task for the party's discipline inspection work throughout the province, and that, focusing on this central task, efforts should be continued to rectify party style and strictly enforce party discipline, so that discipline inspection departments can fully perform their function in the struggle for party rectification and eliminating spiritual pollution.

The session relayed the guidelines of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and studied and discussed ways to ensure the implementation of the CPC Central Committee's policy decisions on comprehensive party rectification and on eliminating spiritual pollution. The session called on discipline inspection commissions and discipline inspection cadres at all levels across the province to seriously study and thoroughly implement the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification, the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, the guidelines of the third plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the plans for party rectification and clearing away spiritual pollution formulated at the second enlarged plenary session of the fourth provincial CPC Committee. The session also urged discipline inspection commissions and cadres to take active part in party rectification, to carry it out conscientiously, and to guard against perfunctoriness. In addition to coordinating with pertinent departments to investigate the party's ideological and organizational situation and party members' violations of discipline, and to prepare for party rectification, discipline inspection commissions at all levels should consolidate their own leading bodies and contingents of discipline inspection personnel. They should conscientiously investigate, strictly deal with and promptly remove from discipline inspection departments the three types of persons and their advisers, those who oppose the line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and those who violate law and discipline. They should resolutely readjust those who dare not adhere to principles and try to smooth things over and those with poor ideological quality who are not suitable for work in discipline inspection departments.

The session pointed out: All discipline inspection commissions should fully understand the seriousness and harmfulness of spiritual pollution. They should actively coordinate with pertinent departments to conduct investigations and study and adopt effective measures to seriously investigate and handle discipline violation cases in this field. In the meantime, they should coordinate with organizational and personnel departments to thoroughly eliminate the three types of persons so as to clear away hidden perils and purify organizations.

The session also urged all discipline inspection commissions to step up regular discipline inspection work. They should continue to investigate and correct the unhealthy trends in housing construction and distribution, in recruitment of workers, students and cadres, in changing rural residence registration to urban residence registration, and in transferring persons from collective units to state units, take organizational measures against those engaged in such unhealthy trends, and make them pay back or compensate for the economic losses. This work should never be left unfinished. They should deepen the struggle to deal blows to serious economic offenses, concentrate efforts to handle major and appalling cases, and to promptly and strictly deal with serious economic criminals.

During the session, Zhang Shiying, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, delivered a report to sum up the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission's 1983 work and give the major points of its work for 1984. Attending the session as observers were responsible comrades of the discipline inspection groups of provincial departments and bureaus and responsible comrades of city, prefectoral and autonomous prefectural discipline inspection commissions.

JILIN COMMENTARY ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK130749 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Station commentary: "Study Well Documents for Party Rectification and Fulfill the Party Rectification Task"]

[Text] The second enlarged plenary session of the fourth provincial party committee made specific plans for party rectification from this winter till next year. According to the guidelines of the party Central Committee's decision on party rectification, it has been explicitly required that the emphasis of the first stage of party rectification is leading organs under the direct control of the province and leading bodies of various departments and units. The policy decision of first solving the problems of leaders themselves is very important to ensuring the smooth progress of party rectification, to thoroughly sorting out and expelling the three types of persons, and to effectively preventing and timely eliminating spiritual pollution. A special feature of this party rectification different from those of the previous party rectifications is that the party organization of each specific locality, department, and unit will lead party rectification. Therefore, it is of special significance to first make a success of leading body rectification. If leading bodies are not pure, it is possible that bad people will create a hard time for good people, and if leading bodies are not strong, it is possible that party rectification will be carried out perfunctorily. This party rectification is an important policy decision and step the party has taken to fulfill new historical tasks in the new historical period. It is a major issue deciding the success or failure of the four modernizations. For this reason, it is necessary to stick to high standards and strict demands. This means that it is necessary to fulfill completely the four tasks of the achievement of ideological unity, the rectification of the party's style of work, the strengthening of discipline and the purification of the party organization as stated in the party Central Committee's decision on party rectification. During the present party rectification, it is not only necessary to expose and solve the problems of impurities of ideology, work style, and organization within the party but also necessary to inherit and carry on the party's fine traditions and raise the quality of party members and ideological and work levels of the entire party to such a standard that they meet the needs in the four modernizations. In order to fulfill such an important task, it will not do if we do not have a strong core of leadership.

This requires that party organizations and leading bodies at all levels, after successfully taking the lead in studying the documents of the party Central Committee, conduct self-analysis in line with their actual ideological and work conditions, earnestly heed criticism and opinions from various quarters, dare to lay bare contradictions, conscientiously overcome such malpractices as seeking selfish interests by taking advantage of one's power and divorcing oneself from the masses, successfully solve their own problems, and set an example in comprehensive party rectification. As in other work, only when leading persons set an example do they have rights to speak and to lead with perfect assurance. The current problem is that some party organizations and some comrades responsible for leadership are still in the state of flabbiness and slackness of varying degrees. This is reflected in the sorting out and expelling the three types of persons, in the correction of numerous unhealthy trends and, in particular, in the ways to deal with spiritual pollution on the ideological front. This problem should be conscientiously solved through party rectification.

To sort out and expel the three types of persons is the key to purifying party organization and is one of the most important criterion for judging whether party rectification is carried out perfunctorily. Success in this work depends on the understanding and determination of party organizations and leading bodies at all levels. It is imperative, while having in our minds the state's enduring stability and its future and destiny, to clearly see the danger and harmfulness of the three types of persons and the importance and necessity of weeding them out, and to raise our awareness and take the initiative in doing this work. It is out of circumspection and farsightedness that the party Central Committee places special stress on this problem now. It is an important strategic policy decision to, on the one hand, thoroughly weed out the three types of persons and, on the other hand, build the third echelon as quickly as possible. It is also a major issue concerning who seizes the leading power of our party and the state. Therefore, we must never take it lightly. Of course, we should clearly distinguish the contradictions of the two different natures, accurately master party policies and avoid both the right and the left deviation.

The elimination of spiritual pollution is itself an important task for party rectification. Ideological rectification is the foundation for comprehensive party rectification, and to oppose the influence of the bourgeois ideas and to eliminate spiritual pollution are important aspects of ideological rectification. A success of this work will certainly facilitate the healthy development of party building and will be of incalculable significance in guaranteeing the high degree of ideological and political unity of the entire party, in improving the party's fighting capability, in consolidating the party's position in leading China's socialist undertakings, and in upholding and safeguarding the four basic principles.

It should be noted that creating spiritual pollution is not only an ideological problem but also a realistic political problem. The existence of spiritual pollution is not something to be afraid of. The key is whether our party organizations, leading organs, and leading persons of competent departments have a clear understanding of this problem, and whether they take resolute and timely measures to vigorously struggle against it.

At present, leading persons at all levels should overcome the state of flabbiness and slackness. Flabbiness and slackness are an expression of political, theoretical, and ideological ineptness, weakness, and ignorance. Therefore, whether flabby and slack leading bodies can be corrected is the crucial point to whether spiritual pollution can be cleared away and to whether success can be won in party rectification, in weeding out the three types of persons and in other work.

The fundamental way to overcome flabbiness and slackness is to enhance the political consciousness of leading bodies at all levels, to raise their understanding of Marxism-Leninism, and to foster militant Marxist work style. Each and every leading cadre and party member should always firmly remember that ours is a proletarian political party, our belief is Marxism-Leninism, what we undertake is the socialist cause, and what we are fighting for is the communist goal. In this way, we will have a basic guiding principle for whatever we do and will not fall under the influence of erroneous tendencies. This seems to be the most ordinary and the plainest truth. In our practical life, however, it is exactly this very truth that some comrades have forgotten. They lack the ability to distinguish right from wrong, which leads to lack of fighting capability when they do their work. For this reason, it is essential to intensify the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The top priority task for the moment is to seriously and repeatedly study the series of documents for party rectification stipulated by the party Central Committee. It should be fully understood that study is an important step for party rectification. Only thorough serious study can we truly unify our thinking. Therefore, we should strive to thoroughly and correctly understand the documents and comprehensively and accurately master their essence.

As far as most party members are concerned, the present party rectification aims at enhancing party spirit through ideological education. All Communist Party members should enhance party spirit when unifying their thinking, rectifying their work style, and doing other work. Leading cadres should all the more be exemplary in this work.

It is necessary to boldly use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and, in particular, to conduct earnest self-criticism. This is an obligation for each party member and one is permitted to dodge it. We should not passively wait for others to criticize but should take the initiative in making self-criticism. Even when we are criticizing others, we should think of ourselves and measure ourselves, so as to learn from each other, make explorations, and achieve improvement together and set strict demands on ourselves by communist standards. The work style of the man who talks about the situation when making self-criticism and expresses hopes when criticizing others must be corrected. We should dare to wage resolute struggles against anything erroneous in ourselves and in others, wage a resolute struggle to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style, take the initiative in maintaining the solemnity of party discipline and the purity of party organization, and, through continuous improvement of the whole party's understanding of Marxism-Leninism, make party organizations at all levels strong cores of leadership and party members vanguard fighters leading the masses forward.

GUO FENG ADDRESSES LIAONING MILITARY FORUM

SK160332 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] According to our reporter (Yang Wei), the Liaoning Provincial Military District held a forum today with the participation of the first political commissars from the military subdistricts throughout the province. The forum discussed doing a good job in enforcing the party's leadership over the armed forces in the new historic period and how to further create a new situation in war preparedness, militia work, and in reserve service.

The forum held: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province, under the correct leadership of the Shenyang PL units and the provincial CPC Committee, has earnestly implemented the principles, policies, and the series of instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and by the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee in regard to militia building.

The province has further strengthened the party's leadership over militia work and has made progress year after year in the building of war preparedness, militia work and reserve service. Hereafter, it is necessary to continuously strengthen the party's leadership over the work to develop armed forces and to realistically regard militia work as the important daily schedule of party organizations. Efforts should be made to uphold the system of grasping the militia work at regular intervals and bringing about changes day after day. The first political commissar of military subareas should take personal charge of militia work and should arouse various departments to make concerted efforts to grasp the work and to conduct management so as to bring into full play the advisory role of armed forces departments in an effort to continuously create a new situation in militia work.

The forum set forth the province's militia work for 1984, which will be carried out under the guidance of the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, will be centered on the program of realizing the four modernizations, and will be concentrated on the temporary mobilization of preparing army manpower resources. All-out efforts should be made to organize militiamen to play a backbone or leading role in building the two civilizations and to continuously do a good job in building grass-roots level units and conducting militia education and training, in putting the militia work on a solid foundation organizationally, politically, and militarily.

The ideological and political work that will be carried out among militiamen in 1984 chiefly is to enable militiamen to be armed with communism and to become new successors of the generation that is full of morality, lofty ideals, and cultural knowledge and is well disciplined. At present, it is necessary to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization by concentrating on conducting education on patriotism and weeding out spiritual pollution. Efforts should be made to arouse militiamen to actively join the building of civilized villages and units, to assist departments concerned in successfully conducting cultural events, and to launch healthy cultural and sports activities. It is also necessary to arouse militiamen to vigorously study cultural and scientific knowledge, to actively join various public welfare activities, and to make concerted efforts with public security departments in maintaining social order so as to make positive contributions to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in social morale.

Attending and addressing the forum were Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the provincial Military District; (Jing Jianrui), commander of the provincial Military District; and Liu Dongfan, political commissar of the provincial Military District.

GUO FENG ADDRESSES LIAONING CPC MEETING

SK140630 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] According to our reporter (Wang Xiulan), from 6 to 12 November, the 5th Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee held its 7th enlarged plenary session to relay and study the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to discuss the issue of implementing the decision adopted at the 2d plenary session in regard to party rectification and the guideline of speeches given by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun.

At the session, participating comrades unanimously held: The decision adopted by the CPC Central Committee in regard to party rectification reflects the party building theory of Marxism. It is not only the programmatic document of party rectification in the new historic period, but also the sharp weapon of strengthening party building in the long upcoming period.

The speeches given by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun will play an important and guiding role in making a success in party rectification, strengthening the party's leadership over the ideological and organizational fronts, and in preventing or weeding out spiritual pollution. Participating comrades heartily pledged to support the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the speeches of the two comrades and to resolutely implement them.

At the session, participating comrades discussed and approved the provincial CPC Committee's plan for implementing the decision on party rectification. They also discussed the issue of weeding out spiritual pollution.

At the session held on the afternoon of 12 November, Comrade Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a summary speech on the issue of party rectification, the issue of preventing and weeding out spiritual pollution, and on the issue of strengthening the winter-spring work to improve the party's leadership.

In referring to the issue of party rectification, Comrade Guo Feng stated: After the approval of the decision concerning party rectification at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the whole nation is jubilant and the decision is attracting worldwide attention. Many comrades inside and outside the party regard this party rectification as a big event in connection with whether or not we can achieve a turn for the better in party style and can continue to build our party into a strong core in leading the program of achieving socialist modernization in China. Party organizations and all Communist Party members throughout Liaoning Province must earnestly study and resolutely implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee in regard to party rectification, must resolutely engage in the drive for party rectification, and must victoriously fulfill the great task of party rectification.

Then, in his speech, Comrade Guo Feng emphatically presented his personal understanding gained in studying the decision of party rectification and in discussing the decision at the session. He pointed out: The general purpose and demands set forth by the decision on party rectification represent the ways and means and the basic principles of rectifying the party. They have set a clear orientation for the party rectification drive and have paved a road for the work undertaken by the drive for party rectification. The tasks of the drive for party rectification are to unify thinking, to consolidate work style, to strengthen the sense of discipline, and to purify organizations. The four basic tasks have the relationship of dialectical units and are an entirety that is not separable. To unify thinking is the foundation of rectifying the party in an overall way; to consolidate work style is urgently required by the entire party and the people; to strengthen the sense of discipline is the organizations guarantee of achieving a success in the drive for party rectification; and to purify organizations is the major purpose of party rectification. All of these are mutually conditional and not a single one of their conditions can be dispensed with. Only by unifying thinking, improving work style, and strengthening the sense of discipline can our party achieve a success in unifying will and policies and seeking unity of thinking among the masses, and can our party weed out the elements of three categories and those who have opposed or brought harm to the party so as to ensure the purification of the party's organizations.

In referring to the issue in his speech on how to understand the two major principles with which we can avoid making a gesture to give the impression of rectifying the party, Comrade Guo Feng stated: Weeding out the elements of the three categories is the crux of purifying the party's organizations. The key to whether or not we can eliminate the elements of the three categories lies in whether or not leading bodies can overcome their flabbiness and lack of unity.

It is necessary for leading bodies to approach their understanding from the high plane of the spirit of the decision on party rectification and speeches given by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun. They should understand that the people of three categories are an ambitious political force and are a harmful factor. If we fail to weed them out along with the drive for party rectification, we will leave a root of troubles, which will certainly become a time bomb. The another major principle with which we can avoid making a gesture to give the impression of rectifying the party is to enhance party spirit among all party members by conducting education on ideology.

Comrade Guo Feng emphatically stated: In launching the drive for party rectification, the CPC Central Committee urges all party members to personally join the drive without exception and to enhance their sense of the party's discipline during the drive. In launching the drive for party rectification, there will not be a number of persons who are specially in charge of the work to oppress others and a number of persons who will be only punished. On the contrary, each person should criticize himself and also be responsible for giving a helping hand to others. This means that everyone has a share of responsibility for the drive for party rectification.

In referring to the issue in his speech on weeding out spiritual pollution, Comrade Guo Feng emphatically pointed out: By studying the speeches given by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, leading comrades at all levels across the province should upgrade their understanding, seek unity in thinking, and regard the work to prevent and weed out spiritual pollution as the party's big event so as to thoroughly overcome their flabbiness and lack of unity and to realistically strengthen the party's leadership over the ideological front.

GUO FENG MEETS LIAONING WORKERS IN BEIJING

SK031020 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] On the evening of 16 October, First Secretary Guo Feng; Permanent Secretary [as published] Dai Suli; Secretaries Li Tieying, Sun Weiben, and Xu Shaofu; Wang Guangzhong, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy governor and Yin Yuan secretary of the Anshan City CPC Committee, participating in the 2d plenum of the 12th party congress in Beijing, cordially visited all Liaoning Province's representatives to the 10th National Trade Union Congress at the place where they are staying. Guo Feng and other comrades asked them about their opinions and hopes for the 10th National Trade Union Congress and exchanged opinions with them on how to strengthen the construction of the trade union council and to enliven the trade union work.

Li Dongye, minister of metallurgical industry, also visited them.

PRC ECONOMIST MA HONG ASSESSES ECONOMIC TRENDS

World Economic Prospects

HK101435 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 6 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Ma Hong: "The World Economic Situation and Sino-Japanese Economic Cooperation (part 1)"]

[Text] Over the past year or so, some developing countries have achieved a recovery in their industrial production. There are signs of economic recovery in these countries, such as the relaxation of inflation and the dropping of interest rates and oil prices. Generally speaking, the economic recovery in the United States was earlier and quicker than that in the West European countries. However, we must also see that in some countries, the problem of deficits is still serious, there are still large contingents of unemployed workers, protectionism is being aggravated, the international debt problem is far from being solved, and the money markets are still in a state of turbulence.

There are various views on the present world economic situation and the trend of its development.

Chinese Scholars Look Into the Future of the World Economy

Some people hold that over the past year or so the policy of retrenchment of the United States and other countries has produced the desired results, the necessary readjustment of the economic structure due to the rise in oil prices has basically been completed, the trend of inflation has on the whole been reversed, and the developed countries have entered a period of long-term and steady economic development. U.S. official quarters are representative of this view. They hold that "clear skies have appeared" on the economic horizon.

More people have adopted a cautious attitude toward future economic development. They hold that the present economic recovery is weak and unstable, the serious financial deficits problems will result in another deterioration of inflation, and the situation of "stagflation" will not be easily changed. Some even hold that the international debt problem and the sharp fall in oil prices will lead to turbulence in the monetary system, and that the world economy is advancing toward economic and financial crisis and long-term depression, such as were seen in the 1930's.

Most of China's scholars have adopted a cautious attitude toward the present world economic situation and its future, holding that at present the economic crisis in the developed countries is in a period of cyclical recovery and that the entire world economic situation is different from that in the 1930's. However, the prospects for its long-term development are not optimistic.

The Reagan administration's economic policy has not fundamentally solved the problem of inflation, nor has it reversed the trend of the relative weakening of the U.S. economic position. The trend toward free trade and free circulation of capital since the war will continue to be affected by various factors such as trade barriers, fluctuation in exchange rates, and regional groupings.

The Sharp Fall in Oil Prices Will Give Rise to Financial Crisis

At present, as a result of oil supply exceeding demand, oil prices have dropped. This is favorable to the present economic recovery in the developed countries. However, from a long-term point of view, the drop in oil prices is only a temporary phenomenon.

In a few years the situation of oil supply falling short of demand will appear again. If oil prices continue to drop, research on economizing on energy resources will be weakened and investment in exploiting new energy resources will decrease. Thus, the situation of oil supply falling short of demand will appear even earlier. The sharp fall in oil prices will probably give rise to a serious financial crisis.

The Characteristics of the Economic Development of the West

Most developing countries have been seriously harmed, as the developed countries have shifted their crises onto them. They are faced with a dual attack by trade protectionism and the drop in the prices of export goods. Terms of trade have deteriorated for them and they are confronted with heavy international debts. There are no signs of improvement in this situation. This will naturally affect the economic development of the developed countries and harm the entire world economy. If this situation continues to develop for a long time in the future, it will also sharpen the contradictions between North and South, and will seriously affect the world political situation.

Generally speaking, in the coming decade or two, the main characteristic of economic development in the developed Western countries will continue to be alternating between rise and fall and developing at a slow pace. At the same time, in view of the fact that various Western countries are faced with serious financial deficits and high inflation and unemployment rates and that the Third World countries are confronted with heavy debts, the possibility that more serious financial and economic crises will occur cannot be ruled out. The development is uneven in various regions. A comparatively more favorable position can probably be maintained in the Asian-Pacific region. However, if the world economic situation takes a turn for the worse and serious turbulence appears in the world political situation, this region also cannot escape from being harmed.

Use Alternately the Policies of "Inflation" and "Tightening"

All countries are now seeking new ways to deal with the serious world economic situation they are faced with. Around the beginning of this economic crisis, some countries adopted the propositions of the "supply-siders" and "monetarists" and attempted to stimulate production and control the serious inflation through reducing taxes, cutting government expenditure, reducing deficits, and strictly controlling the money supply. The Reagan administration even tried to restore and reestablish U.S. economic hegemony through the use of high interest rates and a high exchange rates. However, all this has produced very little effect. Moreover, it has aggravated and prolonged this economic crisis. Now some countries cannot but pick up again the theory of Keynes. It seems that the Western developed countries are still having difficulty finding something to completely substitute for the theory and policies of Keynesianism. In the future these countries will still be forced to use the policies of "inflation" and "tightening" alternately, but there will be less room for their activities.

There are great differences between the developing countries with regard to their economic conditions and economic policies. Now most of these countries have been forced to narrow the scope of economic construction and to lower the speed of economic development. In view of the present serious international debt problem, some countries are summing up their past experiences and lessons so that they can adopt a more cautious attitude in the future toward the use of foreign capital. As many developing countries are feeling resentment against the Western countries for shifting their crises onto them, they have adopted a more positive attitude toward South-South economic cooperation. This will play an important role in promoting the economic development and unity of the developing countries.

Reform of Economic Systems Being Carried Out in Eastern Europe

At present, the USSR and some East European countries have also met with great economic difficulties. To a great extent, they have been caused by the problems existing in their economic systems and economic structure. So they are all carrying out, in varying degrees, reforms in their economic management systems. The East European countries have achieved a rapid development in this respect, while the USSR had made very little progress, due to greater obstructions. In order to improve its irrational economic structure, the USSR has increased investment in agriculture, science, and technology. However, in order for it to contend with the United States for hegemony, the economic development of the Soviet Union will continue to be lopsided and grow at a low rate in the future.

Sino-Japanese Economic Cooperation

HK170505 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 7 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Ma Hong: "The World Economic Situation and Sino-Japanese Economic Cooperation" (second and last part)]

[Text] Editor's note: The author of this article is the director of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the general secretary of the Technological and Economic Research Center under the State Council. [end editor's note]

In recent years China has smoothly carried out readjustment in its national economy, and has achieved remarkable results: there has been an overall and steady rise in agricultural production and a rapid growth in the production of industrial consumer goods; the production of heavy industry has gone from falling to rising through readjusting its service orientation and the mixture of its products; there has been a comparatively greater improvement in financial revenue and in international revenue and expenditures; and the proportional relation between light and heavy industries and that between agriculture and light and heavy industries are gradually tending to become coordinated. Under the condition of the universal depression of the world's economy, China's economy has preserved its trend of continuous advancing development. From now on, our country will further carry out work in readjustment and will adopt active but steady measures to carry out reform in the economic system so that economic results will be greatly raised in the steady development of national economy. Despite the fact that there will be new problems and difficulties along the road of advance, while implementing the correct line and the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving, China is creating an overall new situation of socialist modernization and is actively creating all the necessary conditions for a new stage of economic invigoration in the 1990's.

Advantages and Disadvantages in the Economic Situation

Based on the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands, the implementation of the policy of opening up to the world and expanding economic and technological exchange with foreign countries is the firm and resolute strategic principle of China. The development of the world's economic situation will probably exert greater effects on China's economy. With cool heads, we also realize that in the unfair international economic order of today, as a developing country, China is in a disadvantageous position.

Based on its consistent principle of equality and mutual benefit, China will actively develop economic ties with various countries in the world; while working hard to avoid the disadvantageous effects on itself of the development of the world's economic situation, it will bring forward the role of advantageous factors; together with the Third World countries, we will strive to acquire a genuine equal status in the international economic system and to prevent some developed countries from transferring their economic difficulties on to us.

There is a favorable aspect in the development of China's economy in the present world economic situation. As a result of economic depression and the surplus of productivity, capital, technology, and commodities, the developed countries need markets, need to export technology and equipment, and need outlets for their commodities and capital. In particular, while grave difficulties are occurring in the world economy, China is still capable of continuing her steady development in economic construction; this has made many countries become more and more interested in the Chinese market, and has provided China with the possibility of developing international economic ties on a wider scale. We can take the opportunity to import more advanced technology and equipment and to develop more joint ventures and other forms of cooperation, with a view to stepping up the economic growth of our country. Such a condition is also advantageous to the diversification of China's foreign economic relations; there will be more room for choice in carrying out economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries, and comparisons can be made in the levels of technology, the quality of products, the range of prices, the conditions for loans, and so on, so that the best of them is adopted. Meanwhile, in the development of South-South economic cooperation, China will further strengthen economic cooperation with other developing countries in diversified forms.

If the severe world economic situation should continue to develop, it will possibly have various unfavorable effects on China's economic development. China's exports will meet comparatively great difficulties. The drop in oil prices will directly cut China's export revenue. If oil prices should drop violently, this will also be unfavorable to China's importing foreign funds for developing such resources as petroleum and coal. The long-standing high actual interest rate will continue to restrict China in utilizing foreign funds.

Facing the severe world economic situation, it is all the more necessary for China and Japan, two close neighboring countries, separated only by a strip of water, to strengthen their economic cooperation. During his visit to Japan, Premier Zhao Ziyang put forth the three principles of "peace and friendliness, equality and mutual benefit, and long-term stability," which has received positive response from Japan. The setting up of a long-term, stable Sino-Japanese economic cooperation system will not only be favorable to the economic development of the two countries, but will also be favorable to the whole world economy and world peace. At present many people in Japan say that as Japan used to face toward the West in the past, so now it should turn back to Asia. This is a good idea. The question lies in how to implement this concretely today, how to facilitate the strengthening of economic cooperation between China and Japan. Recently China has further relaxed its foreign economic policy; this will be a new and favorable condition for strengthening economic cooperation between China and Japan.

Prospects for Economic Cooperation Between China and Japan

The further development of trade between China and Japan is an important aspect in building closer economic relations between the countries. In the past, Japan had a considerably favorable balance of payments in trade between the two parties. In 1982, China's exports to Japan were larger than its imports from Japan; this is but a temporary phenomenon. From now on, China will import more of Japan's technology and equipment so as to step up its pace in construction. Under such conditions, there is the possibility of the reappearance of a considerably favorable balance of payments for Japan. Complete balance in trade between the two parties is unnecessary. Nonetheless, the situation of too large a difference in trade between the two parties is not desirable, because this will affect and restrict the long-term development of trade between them. Both countries should strive to expand their total trade volume.

Products of such energy resources as oil and coal are important items in trade between China and Japan. A relatively stable price, and a long-term assured supply will be favorable to the economic prosperity of the two countries. Regarding this, neither China nor Japan should be eager for quick success and instant benefit, but both should take a long-term and strategic view. In this aspect, it seems necessary to formulate a policy for long-term cooperation between China and Japan and to draw up a feasible plan for its implementation so as to step up the rate of progress in developing China's energy resources through the cooperation of the two countries.

In order to realize modernization, China needs to import advanced science and technology, while Japan needs to export a lot of technology and equipment. Therefore there are bright prospects for cooperation between the two countries in this field. Since the end of the war, Japan has imported a large amount of advanced science and technology from abroad, which in turn has promoted its comparatively rapid economic development. Its experience in this aspect is worthy of our attention and reference. At present, China is exerting efforts in the technical transformation of its existing enterprises, focusing in particular on saving energy resources and raw materials, on raising the quality of products, and on promoting the upgrading and substitution of products. It is worth studying further how to actively unfold cooperation of mutual benefit in this aspect.

Economic cooperation between China and Japan should take equality and mutual benefit as its solid foundation. It should not remain in the realm of a vertical form of combination, with Japan exporting products and China exporting raw materials, but should gradually shift to a horizontal form of cooperation, such as cooperative production, cooperative operation, and the transfer of technology. Apart from traditional forms and channels, new contents and forms may also be created, opening up still wider fields. For instance, the setting up of joint ventures in China, the effective implementation of technological transfers, and cooperative production are awaiting study and initiation. In addition, questions such as how to safeguard and promote the economic development of the Asia-Pacific region in joint efforts under the situation of the intensifying contradictions between North and South are also worth further exploration and discussion by the two parties so that due contributions will be made.

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